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C. I. O. Rejected at Edison; Nazis Execute 50 Cretans; G.O.P. Planning Platform

The World's Day—July 24, 1943

Boston: Edison Workers Reject C. I. O. Union

By a vote of 1,246 to 654, Boston Edison Company workers chose a local plant union as their collective bargaining agent, turning down a C. I. O. union. [Page 2.]

Boston fishermen prepared today to return to work, with indications that all boats would be under way by Monday, thus ending a week's walkout in protest against OPA wholesale price ceilings. [Page 5.]

Acting Mayor Harold A. Palmer of Somerville, Mass., today had the option of carrying his appeal for deferment from military service direct to the President, the last court of appeal. Mr. Palmer, divorced from his first wife and two children and remarried, was classified from 3-D to 1-A by a Selective Service Appeal Board.

In Europe: Cretans Executed for Aiding Allies

Fifty Cretans have been executed by the Nazis for aiding in the July 4 British landing and raid on the Heraklion Airdrome, a Cairo report said.

A world committee of trade unions to exchange information for increasing production was discussed today at the third session of the conference of British and Soviet labor leaders in Moscow.

Italy, Hungary and Rumania recently asked the Vatican to mediate for a separate peace, but the Vatican refused to negotiate, the Swedish newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda said in an unconfirmed dispatch.

Gen. Esteban Infantes, commander of the Spanish Blue Legion with the Axis on the Russian front, has been placed under direct orders of the Spanish Ministry of War, it was announced in Madrid.

Washington: G. O. P. Council Meets in September

National Republican leaders, at a meeting Sept. 6 and 7 at Mackinac Island, Michigan, will seek to lay the foundation for a 1944 platform in opposition to the New Deal. [Page 3.]

Plane-towed freight gliders set a distance record in a 1,284-mile nonstop flight from Sheppard Field, Texas, to Maxton Army Air Base, N. C., the Army announced.

John L. Lewis' offer to come before the National War Labor Board was promptly accepted by the Board, which notified him to attend a public hearing set for Aug. 3. Labor observers see this move as a sign of Mr. Lewis' determination to fight for Board approval of the Illinois-U. M. W. contract.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, accepted the resignation of William C. Bullitt, his special assistant secretary, who has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia.

The National War Labor Board does not intend to scrap the "Little Steel" wage formula, it announced, although the Administration is considering new plans for price control and general economic stabilization.

National: War Production 'Seriously Lagging'

War production is "seriously lagging," Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces, and Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, told 1,500 war plant executives at an Association of Commerce luncheon in Chicago. [Financial Page.]

American Legion membership for 1943 has reached a new high of 1,136,290, and the number of Legion Posts has risen to 11,854. Included in the new enrollments are thousands of soldiers and sailors of World War II already honorably discharged because of service disabilities, Legion headquarters at Indianapolis announced.

Launching of the Melville E. Stone, a Liberty ship built at the Henry J. Kaiser yards at Richmond, Calif., honors the long-time general manager of the Associated Press. At an adjoining yard the Marcus Daly, named for the founder of the Anaconda Copper Company, will be launched in a double ceremony.

Fifteen hundred open-hearth furnace employees at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plant in Johnstown, Pa., returned to work after a 24-hour walkout resulting from a dispute about the discharge of one workman.

Americas: Goodyear Tire Plant Opened in Peru

At Lima, Peru, a Goodyear Tire Plant was officially opened when President Prado pushed a button that started machinery. The first tire was presented to President Prado who gave it to the National Museum.

7,000 Massachusetts Police To War on Food 'Bootlegging'

Plans to stamp out food "bootlegging" in Massachusetts, by throwing into the drive the 7,000 city and town policemen of the Commonwealth as well as the State Police, will be completed on Monday when Governor Saltonstall will meet at the State House with nine regional police co-ordinators.

The session was scheduled after Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, conferred with the Governor, State and Federal officials, and representative poultry distributors and handlers. During the conference, Colonel Sullivan said that "the poultry 'black market' is one of the most serious problems confronting the public of Massachusetts and drastic steps will be taken in an effort to wipe it out."

He pointed out that under Massachusetts statutes the police have the authority to stop all poultry-carrying vehicles to check whether a proper bill of sale accompanies each load of live poultry. This law originally was placed on the books to aid police in combating poultry thefts.

Destination of the poultry also will be checked, as officials estimated that a large percentage of the present supply is being diverted through other than the normal, proper, and sanitary slaughtering houses. Local health boards will be called upon to check the slaughter of poultry in their communities.

One of the problems to be met, Colonel Sullivan said, was that of the hucksters, who, with their trucks, go from farm to farm picking up poultry at prices higher than the ceiling prices and then reselling through the "black market."

Attending yesterday's conference with the Governor, besides Colonel Sullivan were: Edmond J. Ford, special assistant to the United States Attorney General; John F. Stokes, State Commissioner of Public Safety; Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture; attorney John L. Roach, OPA; Eldon C. Shoup, OPA Regional Rationing Officer; attorney Livingston Hall, OPA; John M. Deely, State Rationing Officer, OPA; John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator, Food Distribution Administration; Howard Whelan, Manager, Brockton Co-operative Egg Auction, Avon, Mass.; Ralph C. Calley, President, Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange; Fred Woodworth, President, Massachusetts Federation, Poultry Producers Association; and Jules Kroeck, State Department of Agriculture.

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Weather Report

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:13 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:58 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 9:13 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:59 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 9:11 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:00 a. m.

Tire Shortage Warning Given Ration Boards

Bresnahan urges extreme care in issuing new permits; Akron output faces delays.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An acute shortage of automobile tires, with little hope of relief before well into 1944, was indicated today by letters received by local War Price and Ration Boards from Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District Office of Price Administration Director, in which extreme caution was recommended in the issuance of tire permits.

Contrary to popular opinion, and in spite of huge stock piles of synthetic rubber, the manpower situation in Akron, Ohio, rubber center of the country, apparently is such that the problems of milling, massing, and fusing this synthetic material into finished tires have not yet been conquered.

"As predicted in the Baruch report, and the subsequent reports of William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, we are fast approaching the bottom of our available rubber supplies, and all indications are that we shall continue in this position well into 1944.

Most Essential Use

"This situation is, to a great extent, reflected in the number of tires which we have available for disposition under our quota. We have been told that there is little to be expected in the way of help in granting us additional quota allotments through the coming months, and we must make every effort to see that the tires we distribute reach only the most essential drivers and those who will make the most use of the rubber granted them.

"We cannot too clearly stress the seriousness of the present rubber situation, and we most earnestly beg all local War Price and Ration Boards to co-operate in using their available quotas to the very best advantage, anticipating little if any additional help in the way of quota adjustments from us."

Up to now, it was learned, the various local ration boards have been able to obtain adjustments in their quotas through appeal to the District OPA. Thus, if certain districts found themselves with dwindling tire supplies, they could appeal, and often obtain, surplus tires from the quotas of other areas.

From now on, such quota adjustments will be well-nigh impossible, according to Mr. Bresnahan.

Not for "A" Motorists

It was pointed out that OPA tire regulations do not permit tires for holders of "A" gasoline rations. Their only hope lies in the possible recapping of the tires they have on hand. If the tires are recappable, they may get this work done. But, if the tires are worn to a point where recapping would not be feasible, there is no way in which "A" book holders can obtain tires.

The cases of "B," "C," and "T" gasoline-ration holders are determined on their merits by local ration boards. And pressure upon boards has been great in the past, even though priorities are extended to drivers in certain categories.

Americans Press On to Capture Marsala; Nazis Prepare Last-Ditch Stand in Sicily; Roosevelt Plans Reduction in Food Costs

Labor support expected with some opposition in Congress; NWLB to hold lid on wages.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Hard on the heels of President Roosevelt's statement that, following labor representations, a new stabilization program is being worked out, these developments occurred in quick succession:

Tentative details of the new Roosevelt food-cost reduction program were aired.

The National War Labor Board firmly notified labor that it is going to "hold the lid" on wages.

John L. Lewis, after flouting the NWLB for months, suddenly announced he recognized its authority and would defend before it the new agreement with Illinois coal operators.

Drop in Living Cost

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the first drop in cost-of-living statistics since November, 1940, amounting to .2 per cent this month.

Congressional resistance, even at this distance, was forecast to the new price stabilization setup, said to contemplate virtual liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and perhaps the departure of Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown.

Chief interest in these developments centered on the tentative and still conflicting reports of the new price-control program, likely to have labor's support but conservative Congressional opposition.

Emphasis is expected on direct Government purchase of products such as meat and dairy products, after the British fashion, with resale at loss, rather than subsidies direct to processors or middlemen. It is argued that this purchase program means easier Government control and simplification of procedure, while permitting incentives for increased output to producers through higher prices.

Labor Bonuses Proposed

Speculative comment also includes in this program postwar payment to labor of bonuses in non-negotiable bonds or scrip redeemable only after the war. This, and revival of food stamp plans have not, however, got beyond the discussion stage.

Significantly, while Washington discussed rumors of forthcoming plans the NWLB announced firmly it would hold the line on wage control "even though other divisions of the anti-inflation army may weaken."

The Board restated its position on wage control and adherence to the "Little Steel" formula in a majority decision denying a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour to employees of the Los Angeles Railway Corporation.

Enlarging the matter, the Board expressed the belief that labor must continue to do its part to combat inflation. The transit workers, one member declared,

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Even a General Must Wade

With his ever-present pearl-handled revolver strapped to his hip, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of United States troops invading Sicily, wades knee-deep into surf as he goes ashore to rally his forces for the attack against the Axis forces.

Enemy Stiffens Fight On New Georgia Coast

Due to the difficulties of transmission in the New Georgia jungles Mr. Walker's dispatches on the Munda campaign have been from four to five days late. The following account apparently was written on Monday, but the situation is still substantially the same as Mr. Walker portrays it.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

WITH THE U. S. FORCES INVADING NEW GEORGIA, July 19, Delayed—Marked stiffening of enemy resistance along the southern coast of New Georgia, approaching Munda Airfield, has slowed down the rapid forward movement which characterized early stages of the Allied drive.

The bringing of fresh troops has, therefore, been ordered.

Intensified resistance is contrary to earlier beliefs that the Japanese would let the airfield go relatively cheaply in favor of later counter-attacks from the rear. It now looks as if the Japanese defending Munda figure resistance now would be cheaper than later. The decision was probably induced by realization that the Japanese now have virtually no means of escape from New Georgia as they did from Guadalcanal.

They are now hemmed in on the East by an attacking force, and on the South and West by the Roviana Lagoon which is navigable only by small barges. The only escape route would be over a trail across country to Baeroko Harbor facing Kolombangara. This route, however, is blocked off by strong Marine and Army units who have now taken Enogai Point just north of Baeroko. Duties of this northern force are also to stop small reinforcing movements by Japanese barges moving from Kolombangara through Sunday Inlet just south of Barroko.

Enemy's Only Course

Thus cut off, the enemy has little recourse but to stay and fight it out to a finish. If it were Italians in North Africa there might be a possibility of taking numbers of prisoners in such a situation. But the Japanese can be expected to fight it out to the last man. It is now believed they are strongly digging in around Munda in characteristic Japanese jungle tactics, using well-camouflaged foot-diameter holes in the ground for one man and a machine gun, and possibly employing makeshift pillboxes. Such opposition will increase the time necessary to take the airfield but also meets the desire of our commanding officers, which is that the enemy stay to be eradicated rather than running off to the bushes.

The body of American troops is now roughly 3000 yards from the eastern tip of the air strip which itself runs east and west. Once the airfield is taken it will be a matter of a few days to put it into commission and it will be a valuable base for striking against Kolambangara, where the main body of Japanese is believed to be.

Bombardment Continues

Meanwhile, heavy bombardment of Japanese positions is continuing day and night both from the air and by scattered batteries of artillery.

There have been no recent indications that the Japanese will attempt reinforcement with naval coverage such as ended in a stiff naval defeat at Kula Gulf July 6-10. Dubbed the "ugly duckling fleet," the flat-bottomed beaching craft played one of the most heroic and important parts of the campaign on New Georgia.

Japanese pillboxes, which are believed to be numerous, consist of blockhouses made of palm logs, with sandbags and coral buttressing the walls. They line the coast from Laiana Airport. They are very difficult obstacles to take because, manned by machine guns, they are practically impervious to any type of assault save by troops.

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Allied advance in west bottles Axis defenders in northeastern area around Mt. Etna.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 24—The United States Seventh Army's three-pronged capture of Palermo means that the Axis will have to stake whatever hopes of prolonged resistance in Sicily it still retains on a narrow line running northwestward from the Catania Plain through Leonforte and Nicosia to San Stefano on the north coast.

According to all accounts, the Germans still are sending men and matériel into this area where the terrain is favorable for a last-ditch stand.

However, defenders of this area face the prospect of an extremely trying experience when the Allies concentrate the full power of their available air strength upon this limited target in the same way they did on the last Axis stronghold in North Africa during the closing stages of the Tunisian campaign.

Lacked Air Protection

Then the Luftwaffe behaved as if it had declared a separate peace of its own as soon as the Allies turned on the heat and the German land forces, deprived of air protection, surrendered without any serious show of general resistance.

It is fully expected by persons most competent to assess such matters that history will have repeated itself in Sicily within a fortnight from now even though a glance at the map shows that the country lends itself to establishment of extremely strong defensive positions for Axis land troops along and behind what may be termed the Etna Line. East of Mount Etna is a narrow coastal strip. By-passing the volcano to the west would entail long detours, and between its western slopes and the North Sicilian coast are areas of high ground valuable to the defenders.

The present situation is that Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's British Eighth Army with which the Canadians are operating is making a slow and difficult northward advance on the east while Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s United States Seventh Army, after a far faster drive against far less formidable opposition, has reached the north coast and presents the northeastern defenders with a strong threat from the west and southwest.

The Eighth and Seventh Armies have carried out such different roles that comparisons based on the speed of their progress mean nothing at all. The former has been up against stiff German resistance from elements of the celebrated Hermann Göring Division, reinforced by parachute infantry ever since it approached the eastern key point of Catania. The Americans, on the other hand, have been able to make high speed—which was their basic objective—through poorly equipped Italian formations which have surrendered by the wholesale.

40,000 Prisoners

Evidence of this is the high proportion of 27,000 out of a total of 40,000 prisoners captured in Sicily who gave in to the Americans. Here and there the Seventh Army has had to do some tough

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Mobs in Italy reported shouting for peace—Soviet pincers close tightly on Orel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops, unchecked in their swift drive through Western and Central Sicily, captured the port of Marsala today.

Trapani naval base, between Marsala and Palermo, is believed to be completely cut off and doomed to early surrender.

All airports in Sicily now have been either captured or put out of commission for Axis use. Enemy air power is practically nil, with Allied planes pounding constantly at the Axis reinforcement routes.

German troops around the key east coast city of Catania continue to stand their ground with fierce tenacity after 14 days of terrific bombardment from sea and air and constant attack by the British Eighth Army.

There is no evidence of a general Axis withdrawal, even though the Germans and those Italians who haven't surrendered now appear bottled up tightly in the northeast corner of the island.

The Germans are menaced from all sides, however, with the Allied fleet resuming bombardment from the sea, Americans sweeping along the north coast toward Messina, Canadians threatening the center of the line north of Enna, and the British Eighth Army pounding from the east.

More than 60,000 prisoners have been taken in Sicily, with the Americans expected to round up 50,000 more.

Panic in Italy is said to have followed the news of Palermo's surrender yesterday. A dispatch from Madrid reports riots in Rome, Milan, Venice, and other Italian cities, with mobs wildly shouting for peace. A wave of strikes and sabotage is also reported to be sweeping over the Italian mainland.

These reports have not been confirmed by other sources, however.

In Russia, the 12-day battle for Orel rages on, with the jaws of the Red Army slowly closing on the City.

In spite of furious counter-attacks, the Russians have succeeded in crossing the Oka River at one place, where they are now within eight miles of the German-held base.

Another prong has pierced the Nazi line to the northeast and is only nine miles from the objective. A third Russian column is striking behind the City at the railway running northwest of Bryansk.

It is possible that the next island on the Allied Mediterranean list may be Crete, which was bombed yesterday by more than 100 planes of the RAF and the Greek Air Force. Ammunition dumps, camps, gun positions, and power stations were blasted in what the Middle East Command termed "a large-scale aerial offensive."

Latest action reported from the Pacific is the sinking of a Japanese seaplane tender off Bougainville Island. The seaplane and four escorting destroyers, one of which was damaged by Allied bombers, apparently were seeking to run supplies to the base at Buin.

A Tokyo complaint of "fierce and tragic battles" in the skies stems no doubt from the fact that Allied fliers have achieved a score of at least 65 to 5 in air encounters since July 10.

Sicily:

American Drive To East Reported

Having captured the Western Sicilian port of Marsala, many of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s, Seventh Army units were believed swinging eastward to join British troops in a knockout blow at Axis

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Prices and Your Purse: Leaner Meat Is Expected

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 24

Housewives complaining about fat on their ham and pork chops can expect leaner meat this fall.

After encouraging farmers to fatten their hogs to abnormal sizes in order to furnish more food, the War Food Administration is now trying to get them back to normal because corn is short.

Eating Out

Just how much benefit Easterners will receive from the roll-back in restaurant prices ordered this week in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, remains to be seen.

The restaurant-keepers only have to cut their prices back to what they were during the week of April 4-10. Many meal prices were raised before April.

The cost of "eating out" is being rolled back by regions rather than nationally because tastes, habits and price problems vary so widely between sections of the country.

Every eating place in the country was supposed to file its April 6-10 menu prices with OPA before May 1.

Furlough Rations

OPA has made it easier for members of the armed forces to get food rations while on furlough. They can now present their application form, to "any conveniently located" rationing board. Heretofore the application had to be presented to the local board in the area where he intended to eat.

If a householder presents the application instead of the soldier or sailor, it must still be taken to the board serving the area where the householder lives.

Pointers

Red stamps: P, Q, R, and S good through July 31. Stamp T becomes valid July 25 and remains valid through Aug. 31.

Blue stamps: N, P, and Q remain valid through Aug. 7. R, S, and T become valid Aug. 1.

Coffee: Stamp 22 valid to Aug. 11.

Sugar: Stamp 13 valid through

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Wac Is 'Boss' on Troopship

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 24 (CP)—To any Canadian soldier who has traveled the troopship route, the "O. C. troops" is a stern fellow who wears the insignia of a colonel or thereabouts and dishes out discipline.

So a contingent of army and RCAF men sailing from Newfoundland to Canada were surprised when the identity of the Officer Commanding Troops aboard the vessel was announced as Lieut. Ellen McGregor, Canadian Women's Army Corps. It had never happened before that an officer of the women's branch of one of the services had filled the position.

The way it came about was that Lieutenant McGregor—who hails from Toronto—was escorting to Canada 56 Newfoundland girls who had been recruited for the Canadian WAC. It was not until she got aboard ship that she discovered she was the only officer aboard, and therefore automatically "O. C. Troops."

Disconcerted only briefly, Lieutenant McGregor quickly rounded up an Army sergeant and a non-commissioned officer from the Air Force to act as her staff and took over the job.

"There was no trouble at all," she reported.

Indian Political Stirrings Take Place in 5 Provinces

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, July 24—Though public interest is mainly directed at the war or pressing economic problems, there have been lately various stirrings in the political sphere. For weeks past efforts have been made by provincial politicians for coalition governments in the five former Congress Party provinces now ruled by Governors with the aid of advisers under Section 93 of the Government of Ind' Act.

There have been discussions between leaders of different sections of opinion, particularly the Hindu Mahasabha and the Moslem League, talks with Governors to report progress and general ferment of activity.

Interesting Point

So far these efforts have served to illustrate the undefined attitude of the Moslem League in some provinces, uncertainty whether or not some Congress Party support could be secured and other factors. Nevertheless events are moving in this direction and coalition governments might be formed in one or two provinces in the near future.

An interesting constitutional point arises in this connection. The five provinces all had Congress Party majorities, and Bihar and Madras, where the most activity was reported, had extremely large ones. Any coalition ministry formed by non-Congress Party elements could only maintain itself, if (A) a considerable number of Congress Party members of the Legislature remained in prison indefinitely; (B) if there were enough defection from the Congress Party camp to give it a majority; (C) If the Congress Party though not prepared to take office without a general settlement, were willing by self-denying ordinance to allow a minority of provincial ministries to function or; (D) if there were some convention or statutory provision to the effect that a vote of "no confidence" would not be operative unless the opposition were prepared to assume responsibility of office.

This last step was suggested by Sir Jagdish Prasad, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council some years ago, and now a mem-

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Women Voters Attack Isolationism

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A whispering campaign is being inaugurated by the National League of Women Voters, with the Massachusetts members already getting into it,—but when the League of Women Voters conducts it, it's not the kind of a campaign that whispering ones usually are.

When the League does it, it whispers right out loud and makes no secret of its aim which is, in this case to take all of the props out from under isolationism before the next election. Mrs. J. S. Schramm, of Burlington, Iowa, a member of the Board of Directors of the national organization, with special responsibilities for finance and wartime service, is directing the whispering operations. She is in Massachusetts, conducting a series of meetings to start constructive conversation going in this area.

Yesterday a meeting was held in Cambridge, attended by League members from places from which buses go to Cambridge—Belmont, Concord, Lincoln, Winchester, Newton, Somerville, Waltham, Wellesley and Medford. Monday, another will be held at the College Club of Boston, at 10:30 a. m. with members from Hingham, Andover, Framingham, Lynn, Needham, Reading and Worcester attending. Transportation facilities may determine what groups meet together, but the lack of gas by no means curtails their activities.

Mrs. Schramm is discussing with representatives of each community individual community problems. Neighborhood meetings, which the League has found effective in other campaigns, will be held in many places in order to disseminate information.

The necessity for the United States to participate in postwar planning, reconstruction and cooperation will be explained at these gatherings. Leaflets, prepared by the National League, will be distributed. Those who attend—most of them probably persons who have already been thinking in this direction—will be asked to do more than that. They will be requested to discuss with other neighbors and friends the vital importance of this country's winning the peace, and electing to the next Congress representatives whose stand on international co-operation is unquestioned. Domestic issues, as they relate to the international, also will be given attention.

The League's work is completely nonpartisan and it takes a stand on issues only on the basis of their effect on the welfare of the nation, its officers explain. More than a year before Pearl Harbor, its National Board, headed by Miss Marguerite Wells, decided it could make its most valuable contribution in the national emergency by acting to direct public opinion constructively. It began by organizing all-out support of the "Battle of Production," a term for which the League was responsible. It has continued by keeping its membership alert to deny and correct rumors detrimental to the war program and national unity, and is now acting to forestall any subtle effort to defeat the progressive movement toward world co-operation in which the League is convinced the United States should play a major part after the war as well as during it.

Mrs. Arthur Whittemore is President of the Massachusetts League.

By a Staff Photographer

Member of National Group Visits Hub

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore of Hingham (left), President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, conferring with Mrs. James S. Schram of Burlington, Iowa, a member of the Board of Directors of the national organization, in the state headquarters at 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

Garden Chores Plentiful As Growing Season Advances

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

These days of late July and early August are a test of Victory gardeners, for the flush of farming enthusiasm has in some cases waned, yet there are important and essential chores to do. Some of the gardens we have seen lately are looking rather neglected—the soil packed down hard between rows, beans and tomatoes hanging limp with dryness, tall spears of grass sticking up through the carrots and tomatoes. There is less to do now, but neglect of that regular care may prove disastrous.

The rain this week in the Boston region was certainly needed. During the hot dry spells of this part of the summer be sure to check the moisture in the Victory garden. Tomatoes, and the vine crops need special watering. In general, however, water the garden thoroughly once or twice a week, and in between times keep a good dust mulch or grass mulch to conserve moisture.

Watch the tomatoes daily for pests. If you have copper rotonone or a similar combination you might keep them dusted. Remember, too, that tomatoes are heavy feeders and will welcome an application of fertilizer now that the fruits are about the size of eggs and larger. Apply at the rate of a fourth of a pound of Victory garden fertilizer (3-8-7) to a 20-foot row. Poultry manure is good, too, if you have it.

Bean Beetles

This is the debut season for the second brood of bean beetles. Rotonone dust will discourage them. Destroy the old crop of bean plants as soon as they cease bearing.

Watch your pole beans and help them wind themselves around the poles. It is all right to cut the runner off when they have reached the top. Remember not to work with beans when they are wet.

Dusting your potatoes, cucumbers, and melons with copper will help control blight.

Do not remove the false blossoms from your vine plants (squash, etc.) for these are necessary for fertilization. Also do not remove suckers from the corn plants, as these help provide food for the corn. A dusting or spraying with nicotine for the corn borer is often done every ten days from now on. Be sure to get it into the central whorl and at the base of the leaves and ears.

When you are weeding, put the weeds into a bushel basket and take them to the compost pile. Some gardeners throw on the compost pile the bean plants and others that have finished bearing. This is safe if the plants are entirely free from pests, but if not they should be burned to do away with insect eggs and fungus spores.

Clear of Weeds

If you have a strawberry bed clear it of weeds and of some of the older plants, leaving the plants 7 to 9 inches apart. Then apply the equivalent of a pound of 3-8-7 fertilizer to a 20-foot row, water down and later brush off the leaves with a broom.

If you have grapevines, a dusting or spraying with copper every 10 days or two weeks from now until September will help control black rot. And if you have small apple trees, now is the time to spray or dust for apple maggot. Sulphur and lead arsenate (85-15) will do the trick.

A friend from Newton brought in for identification the other day a small glass jar containing certain insects he had collected from his garden. Alas! They were Japanese beetles! These serious pests have been spreading into Massachusetts from the South and are expected this year in various parts of the State. The adult beetles, three-eighths of an inch long and bronzy-green, feed on the silk of sweet corn, the foliage of lima and string beans, asparagus, rhubarb, grapes, plants in the flower border and other things. Rotonone and pyrethrum will help discourage them, but may be used during the war only on vegetables. Very fine hydrated lime is recommended at Amherst. Dust the plants with it, and on sweet corn put it on the tips of the ears. It may have to be applied every three or four days. Arsenate of lead is a possibility, too, but not in the vegetable garden although it could be used on asparagus, which is through bearing for this season.

Auto Speeders Injure Girl

A four-mile chase by the police last night of a speeding car which caused injury to a girl, endangered 100 or more persons leaving an Egleston Square theater, ended in the arrest of two Roslindale men on various charges including drunkenness.

The pair to be arraigned in the West Roxbury District Court today are Joseph Crawford of Hyde Park Avenue and John Burchill of Conway Street who were caught by Special Officers Abraham Morse and Thomas Donahue and Patrolman Daniel Hooley. Anna C. Nelson of Jamaica Plain, daughter of Capt. Henry Nelson stationed at Fort Banks, was struck and injured by the speeding car.

Police were first attracted to the speeding machine when its occupants began to play their spotlight on apartment houses. As they approached, the car spurted away, speeding through Egleston Square. Charges against the speedsters are so numerous that Jamaica Plain police believed the case today would be continued by the court.

Edison Vote Favors Own Plant Union

More than 2,000 employees of the Boston Edison Company, representing three separate units of the organization, today voted 1,246 to 654 for the United Brotherhood of Edison Workers local plant union, over the Utility Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in voting their choice for a collective bargaining agency.

Results of the balloting in 39 communities served by the company were announced this morning after 17 hours of voting ended shortly after midnight last night. Of a total eligible vote of about 2,400 workers, the turnout of 1,916 employees was considered a significant victory for the local plant union.

In addition to this vote, there were 98 workers whose votes were cannot be included in the totals until a ruling is made by the National Labor Relations Board. challenged. Hence, their selections

The three units of the company voted as follows: Technical unit 60 to 16 in favor of the Brotherhood; Office and Clerical Workers, 561 to 118 for the Brotherhood; Production and Maintenance Workers, 625 to 520 for the Brotherhood. The first two departments voted a straight yes or no, while the production and maintenance workers had three choices, yes, no or neither. In this unit, 16 voted neither.

All of the 98 challenged votes were in the largest department of production and maintenance.

Because of the growing competition in local labor circles provided by the C. I. O. in the last few years, the decision of the Edison workers to stick by the Brotherhood is held highly significant. The Brotherhood is affiliated with the United Utility Unions of America, an independent organization.

State Officials To Discuss Plans For War Veterans

A conference of State officials with Governor Saltonstall will be held next Monday to discuss plans for rehabilitation of Massachusetts veterans of the war, the Governor's office has announced.

The conference, it was pointed out, is part of a plan to help return to private industry men who left their jobs to serve in the armed forces.

Last week Governor Saltonstall presided at a meeting of New England Governors at New London, Conn., at which Connecticut officials outlined a Connecticut plan for training and re-employment of returning servicement. Thus the Massachusetts meeting is the first action following the proposal of Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut that other New England States study the possibility of installing the plan on a regional basis.

Among those who will attend the meeting are W. Rea Long, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions; Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education; Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Divisions of Employment Security, and Prof. James W. Culliton of the Governor's Committee on Postwar Planning.

New Budget Plan Helps Veterans

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 24 (AP)—A new budget plan providing increased allowances for Massachusetts veterans and their dependents was explained today at a meeting of soldier's relief agents here by W. Rea Long, State-Aid and Pensions Commissioner.

Under the new budget setup, a veteran living with his wife and children would receive $106 a month, compared with the former allowance of $75 a month.

Similar increases have been made in other classes, with a $5 a month increase for a single veteran living alone or with a relative, the commissioner said. Reason for the new budget was the increased cost of living, Mr. Long explained.

Sailors Look Over Allied Art

By a Staff Photographer

Museum Now Featuring New England in Series

Boston's Museum of Fine Arts is currently exhibiting "Arts of Our Allies," in which England is now being featured as the fourth in the series. Hostesses Mildred Burnett of Fall River (left) and Elizabeth Keating of Minneapolis, Minn., are pointing out a model of the "Royal George," 100-gun British frigate of the period of 1715, to three members of the Royal British Navy—G. E. Hayward, Sub-Lieut, J. E. Arthur, and W. Robbins.

U. S. Maritime Offers Jobs For Fathers

War Activities in New England

Accommodations, courtesies, and the pay of an officer by Feb. 1 and the stripe and pay of at least an ensign six months thereafter, are offered today to alert fathers-about-to-be-drafted and to many persons classified as 4F in Selective Service.

"Third Radio Operator" is this advantageous rating being offered by the United States Maritime Service, in an effort to make the most of America's manpower and to supply officers and crews for the rapidly expanding merchant fleet.

With many young fathers being drafted, the future of no guarantee above the rank of private is making many vulnerable men investigate the opportunities at the Maritime Service office at 177 Milk Street, Boston.

On the corner of India Street in the atmosphere of Boston's historical waterfront, the radio-operator and other chances already have been snapped up by these fathers and by others who have been told by draft boards that they are physically disqualified.

In uniform similar to the Navy's since last fall, the Maritime Service has long been recognized as a "combat arm" of the nation, particularly in relation to the heroism evoked by the long months of inadequate protection against submarine and air attack.

As yet, the merchant sailor has no veteran's status or dependent allotments comparable to the Navy's, but the bonus arrangement is regarded as a balancing advantage. Like the soldier or sailor, he now has postwar job security.

Also, though a man is deferred from the draft while at sea, he has as much as 30 days ashore between trips—perhaps without pay, however—before the "draft catches up with him," forcing him to go back to sea or be drafted.

Another "advantage" fo Maritime Service, although it may not suit the most patriotic citizens, is that the minute the war is over, there's no six-month clause to keep a merchant seaman in service, except he must serve a year after completion of the course.

While there are other openings in the "Victory Fleet," the radio "profession" is regarded as one of the most rewarding.

He who signs up today is sent for five weeks to "boot" training, in New York. Then come two months of preliminary radio school at Huntington, L. I., and four months at Gallup's Island, in Boston Harbor.

For the first three months, the pay is $54 a month and $66 for the next three months. On shipboard he'll average $165 to $185 a month base pay, plus bonus for off-shore runs in wartime.

"E" to Gillette

At the Army-Navy "E" celebrations of the Gillette Safety Razor Company in South Boston, yesterday, Governor Saltonstall announced that war plants in Massachusetts came second on the nation's honor list in war production. The Governor bestowed the award and Mayor Tobin of Boston was master of ceremonies.

The Governor said: "Throughout the length and breadth of Massachusetts the red and blue excellence flags are flying. I have seen this honor bestowed upon shipyards for delivering mammoth battleships and aircraft carriers ahead of schedule. I have seen it given to the makers of huge turbines, of guns, of shoes, and clothing."

Ship Launching

As the 63d cargo vessel built by New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, the Liberty Ship Harry A. Garfield was launched yesterday, sponsored by Mrs. James Phinney Baxter III, wife of the President of Williams College.

The ship honors the eldest son of President James A. Garfield. He had been president of Williams for 25 years, resigning in 1933. During World War I he headed the Federal price-fixing agency and later was Fuel Administrator.

Hero Awards

Crew members of the Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, which rammed and sank an enemy submarine in the Atlantic several months ago, have received citations, including: E. E. Pillard of Boston, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Legion of Merit, and Amos E. Barton of Medford, Chief Commissary Steward, who received a letter of commendation.

New Zealand Experimenting With Russian Dandelion Seeds

World Economic Notes

Russian dandelion seeds have been planted experimentally in New Zealand as a possible source of rubber, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce with offices in Boston.

The plan is to build up seed stocks and initiate a plant breeding program if this source of rubber can be cultivated successfully in the Dominion, he said. Rubber can be extracted from several milkweed plants which grow in New Zealand but authorities there believe that the Russian dandelion is the best possibility for short-term rubber production.

Meantime from Russia comes news that a system of tapping dandelion and other herbaceous and bushy rubber-bearing plants to replace the former method of crushing has been developed. The new system permits collection of latex eight or ten times a season and doubles the yield obtained by the crushing method.

Brazil Forests

A program of forest conservation in Brazil which includes protection of State forests, replanting of cut-over areas and acquisition of additional land has been undertaken by the Government of that country. The acute shortage of coal and petroleum fuels has resulted in heavy cutting of many forests chiefly to furnish wood for charcoal, the operation of gasoline motor vehicles and firewood for the railroads.

Coffee Substitutes

Acorns, citrus-fruit seeds, pulp of the Jerusalem artichoke and seeds of butcher's-broom are among the products officially authorized in France as coffee substitutes. Mixtures containing substitutes are sold as "coffee-substitutes" and labeled to show their composition. An order issued late in 1942 placed the entire French harvest of acorns at the disposal of the National Group for Purchase of Coffee and Coffee Substitutes.

Eire Fruit

Fruit cultivation in Eire, formerly a sideline, has become an important source of income for farmers. The fruit is bringing high prices in the domestic market of Ireland because of lack of imports. Climate and soil favor fruit growing, but difficulties may be encountered in the marketing phases of the industry.

Mill Employees Seek Injunction

TAUNTON, Mass., July 24 (AP)—Nineteen employees of the Nashawena Mills, Inc., of New Bedford, have been granted a temporary injunction restraining the Textile Workers of America (C. I. O.), their employers, the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association and Antonio England, a director of the union, from forcing them into the union.

Claiming that they were being forced by acts of intimidation into joining the union, the 19 employees sought a permanent injunction in Superior Court which would prevent their employers from proceeding with the execution of union shop provisions of a contract as well as a restraining order preventing intimidation by the union.

Six New Englanders Prisoners of Italy

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The names of six New England residents were included in a list have been made public by the war Department of 312 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by Italy.

They are:

Connecticut

Waz, Private Stanley J.—Mrs. Helen Waz, mother, Middleton.

Massachusetts

Blyskal, Corporal Walter J.—Joseph A. Blyskal, father, Ware.
Mello, Private Herman J.—Mrs. Rose Mello, mother, Plymouth.
Richards, Private Valmore J.—Mrs. Robia Janet Richards, wife, North Oxford.
Sweeney, Private Edmund G.—Mrs. Virginia Sweeney wife, Watertown.

New Hampshire

Costanzo, First Lieut. Charles F.—Carl S. Costanzo, father, Manchester.

Special Youth Unity Week Is Set for Oct. 10

Plans for a special youth unity week to called Sunday, Oct. 10, in which Boston and Greater Boston young people may participate in interfaith, inter-race, and international activities, have been outlined by 45 Greater Boston youth leaders of various faiths and races.

The youth leaders met last night at the Youth for Victory Council, 48 Boylston Street, to discuss ways and means of involving all youth organizations, regardless of race or creed, in activities which will aid in developing greater understanding among all young people, strengthen the home front, achieve a speedier victory, and a lasting peace.

The meeting developed as the result of a youth unity conference held earlier this month at Stoughton, Mass., during which plans were also laid for interfaith, inter-race,and international activities. These activities were promulgated in the belief that race riots could be prevented, and a feeling that youth has a special responsibility to bring about a greater friendship between Christian and Jew, Negro and White.

The projected October meeting includes joint meetings between church groups of different faiths between Negro and white groups; discussion groups on the importance of racial and religious cooperation; joint picnics and athletic events; musical programs; presenttaion of skits; assembly programs in schools; social events; visits to community houses; and many more similar activities.

At the meeting yesterday a speakers' bureau was set up to provide talks for group discussions, forums, round tables, and debates, An information bureau was also established to make available to all young people lists of films, discussion questions, dramatic material, and other information which will be helpful in involving youth in interchange activities. Committees were also set up to contact youth organizations in all sections of the population.

An adult sponsoring committee was also formed to secure greater community support behind the ideals and plans of the group. Tentative plans were formulated to culminate the October week's activities with a youth parade or large youth event which would bring together all the groups. It was hoped that this event would be a stimulating and encouraging demonstration to the community that Boston should not be the scene of race riots.

Women With Kin In Service Needed To Make Dressings

Any woman who has relatives in the armed forces and can spare the time, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., is urged by Mrs. Sherman Miles to join her Red Cross work group at the Army Base.

Mrs. Miles is the wife of Major-General Miles, commanding the First Service Command, and since her arrival in Boston last year has organized a group of about 100 Army officers' wives who make surgical dressings two days a week for the Red Cross.

Complimenting this group on the quality of their work, Miss Harriet A. Robeson, chairman of volunteer services of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, informed them that the factories of the United States could produce only 10 per cent of the dressings needed in this war, and the forces had to rely on the Red Cross for the remaining 90 per cent.

Many of the women who go to the Army headquarters at 808 Commonwealth Avenue on Wednesdays and Thursdays have sons as well as husbands in the forces. Some of them are young brides who found through this contact relief for their loneliness in a strange city. Several of them spend hours in traveling from suburbs or distant towns. Mrs. Harold Storke, the wife of Colonel Storke, for example, leaves home before 6 a. m. in order to reach the building by 7:30. More volunteer workers are needed and will be warmly welcomed, especially during the summer vacation period.

Hopkins Declines To Run for Senate

HANOVER, N. H., July 24 (AP)—Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, stated yesterday that he was not a candidate for United States Senator in the approaching New Hampshire campaign.

In answer to inquiries on the possibility of his being a candidate to oppose the re-election of Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), Dr. Hopkins states: "I am not and have not been a candidate. Some of my friends have thought that circumstances might arise that would make my candidacy desirable for . . . assurance that the United States would assume its responsible role in postwar world affairs."

Dr. Hopkins added that "if offering my name were indispensable to give representation to those holding this point of view I would run but that otherwise I did not wish to do so. I do not think that such circumstances exist. . . ."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," and "S" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 25—Red "T" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Aug. 11—Stamp No. 22, good for one pound, expires on this date. Coffee is expected to come off ration list at this time.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31.

Oct. 31 — Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer today than yesterday; continued moderate temperatures today; gentle winds today and tonight.

Southwestern Maine and All Other New England States: Warmer today and tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:04 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 6:33 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 7:04 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 7:47 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

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WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

V POWER PLANT WORK
Men Wanted — Experience not necessary
APPLY ANY MORNING, MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (near 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card, also birth certificate or other evidence of U. S. citizenship.
NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Living-Cost Index Drops For First Time in Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The high cost of living is coming down. Just a little.

But it has started down hill for the first time in many months.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today that the cost of living for city workers dropped .2 per cent in the month from May 15 to June 15. Office of Price Administration officials believe there was a further drop in the month since then.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, pointed out that the June figures were the first to show a reduction since a year before Pearl Harbor.

A 10 per cent roll-back in the price of butter, ordered by the Government on June 10, was a major factor in the decline as was a reduction in the price of fresh vegetables caused by a drop in potatoes and the first influx of Victory Garden produce. Prices of canned fruits and vegetables declined .5 per cent after the OPA established local dollar-and-cents ceilings in many large cities in May.

Food Prices Decline

Food prices during the month declined a total of .8 per cent, but the drop was offset by increases in the cost of cotton underwear, pajamas, and other summer clothing, and by the cost of miscellaneous goods and services, such as medical care, movies, and beauty and barber shop services.

Miss Perkins announced that the cost of living is now 23.8 per cent above January, 1941, basic date of the National War Labor Board's "Little Steel" formula allowing a 15 per cent wage increase to meet the rising cost of living. It is 7.6 per cent above May, 1942, when OPA first initiated retail price control.

Food prices, however, are 45 per cent above January, 1941, and over 16 per cent above May, 1942.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said when he took office that he considered .5 per cent a month an orderly rise in the cost of living normal for wartime. By roll-backs, subsidies, and a stricter enforcement policy, he has succeeded not only in stopping the rise but started on his way to cut the cost of living back to where it stood on Sept. 15, 1942.

The Prize Stabilization Act and President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line order" directed that the general relationship and levels of prices and wages be maintained as of Sept. 15, 1942. Prices had risen out of line so it was up to Mr. Brown to pull them back.

Even with recent decreases, prices are still about 4 per cent out of line with wages.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated at a press conference yesterday that new methods of holding prices down are under consideration by the Administration, but he declined to give any hint as to what these might be.

Impatient labor leaders this week warned Mr. Roosevelt that if prices were not soon pulled back to the Sept. 15 level, they would seek revision of the "Little Steel" formula by which wage raises are now governed.

They even threatened to demand Mr. Brown's removal if he continues to fail to adequately control the cost of living.

Ammunition for President

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' report gave Mr. Roosevelt ammunition with which to hold off the labor leaders' assault at least for a time.

Meanwhile, Mr. Brown insists that OPA will come within 1 per cent of rolling prices back to the Sept. 15 level. The way he expects to do it is through:

Roll-backs and subsidies already in effect on meat and butter and contemplated for canned goods.

Better enforcement of price-control laws through approximately 5,000 local price panels.

Vigorous attack on "black markets" as exemplified in this week's action to commandeer for the Army East Coast poultry now leaking into the New York City "black market."

Extension of Ceilings

Extension of retail ceilings and roll-backs on fresh fruits and vegetables. This is the field in which the cost of living has skyrocketed the highest.

The subsidy program under which the OPA pays out Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to processors, who otherwise would lose money when a retail price roll-back is ordered, nearly went down to defeat in Congress, but at the last minute Mr. Brown was authorized to go ahead with the program on a limited scale.

Roll-backs ordered thus far were designer to cut the price of meat back approximately 10 per cent, and the price of butter between four and five cents a pound.

Border Gas Drain

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—O. P. Hufstader, special representative of the Office of Price Administration, said yesterday that thousands of Canadian border residents are draining American gasoline supplies "by using our full basic ration, whereas American cars can get only 12 Canadian gallons a year."

In a telegram to Richard C. Harrison, chief of the OPA gasoline rationing branch at Washington, Mr. Hufstader recommended that gas-rationing regulations be amended "to make our ration to foreign cars reciprocal with foreign Government allotment to American cars."

"Contacts at Detroit, Buffalo, Vermont and other Canadian border areas disclose gross inequity between our allowance of full basic ration to foreign cars and Canadian allotment of 12 imperial gallons a year to American cars."

The basic American ration is 72 gallons while 12 Canadian gallons are the equivalent of 16 American gallons.

Plan Enables Motorists To Pass 'Border'

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration set up machinery to enable motorists to use their "A" ration books for trips into or out of the Eastern gasoline shortage area.

The action was necessary because Eastern motorists are now using "A-6" coupons while those outside the East are using "A-7" coupons from their new basic books. "A-6" coupons are not valid outside the East, while "A-7" cannot be used in the East.

To overcome this and permit travel across the "border," OPA set up procedures by which "A" ration holders may exchange valid coupons for other coupons good in the area in which they expect to travel. Here is the plan: An Eastern motorist who plans to travel outside the shortage area, for less than four months, may go to a rationing board and exchange "A" coupons for enough "B" coupons on a coupon-to-coupon basis to enable him to get the gasoline he will need outside the area. Motorists outside the Eastern shortage area who intend to travel into it will follow the same procedure.

"Outside" motorists also must get written authorization to travel in the shortage area, since all nonessential driving is prohibited except for one vacation trip, and this can be made only by obtaining a ration board permit.

Permit to travel into the Northeast may be obtained from any board in any of the following "border" states:

Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and all of West Virginia except the eight most easterly counties in which nonessential driving is prohibited. Motorists coming into the Northeast from other states must stop in a "border state" to obtain permits. For instance, an Indiana motorist might consult an Ohio ration board.

A Cartoon in the News

Justus, Sioux City Journal

The Inquiring Reporter

G. O. P. Council Meets in Fall To Lay Platform Groundwork

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Republican Party leaders announced they will meet Sept. 6 and 7 at Mackinac Island, Mich., to lay the foundation for what may turn out to be the nucleus of a Party platform for 1944.

It will be the first meeting of the full Republican Postwar Advisory Council of 49, composed of governors, legislators, and National Committee members, which National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler organized last May to consider a program of after-the-war foreign relations and domestic policies for submission to the national convention next year.

"Personally," Mr. Spangler said, "I have no doubt that these leaders of the Republican Party will present to the nation a program for international co-operation that will be a beacon of future peace to all the peoples of the globe."

He also provided an advance insight into the prime subjects that will be dealt with in the G. O. P. platform next year. He said research material is being gathered to be turned over to subcommittees which the Mackinac meeting will appoint to consider:

1. International relations.
2. Taxation.
3. Reconversion of industry to peacetime production.
4. Orderly demobilization of the armed forces.
5. The organization and streamlining of government departments and bureaus.

Mr. Spangler said the Mackinac meeting would be the first of a series and that the Labor Day date had been selected to permit Senate and House members of the Council to attend on their way back for the reconvening of Congress, Sept. 14.

Governor Is Host

Harry F. Kelly, Republican Governor of Michigan and a believer in postwar collaboration with other nations to maintain peace, will be host to the meeting. Mr. Spangler said Governor Kelly invited the Council to meet on the island "where members can get in two days of uninterrupted shirt-sleeve work."

"From this Council of experienced legislators and executives," Mr. Spangler said, "will begin to flow the program upon which America will depend for guidance in the year ahead. There seems to be a little doubt now that next year the voters of this country will turn to the Republican Party for leadership out of the morass into which the New Deal his led us.

"These problems are both international and domestic. By approaching them realistically and courageously, with the support of a United Republican Party, the Council will provide the type of strong leadership which America needs and demands."

Postwar Objectives

Congressional members of the Council discussed its objectives in a preliminary way last month. They concluded that postwar objectives divide themselves into two classes: "First, the obligation of America to do her full part to prevent a recurrence of war; second, the solution of problems of the home front, maintenance of full employment through the system of free enterprise, and restoration of our fighting forces to jobs, with the speedy change-over of industry from a wartime to a peacetime basis."

Besides 24 Republican governors, the Council is composed of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Minority Floor Leader, and Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan; Warren R. Austin, Vermont; Robert H. Taft, Ohio, and Albert W. Hawkes, New Jersey.

House members include Representatives Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Minority Leader; August H. Andresen, Minnesota; Albert E. Carter, California; Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois; Charles A. Halleck, Indiana; Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts; Roy O. Woodruff, Michigan; Louis E. Miller, Missouri; Daniel A. Reed, New York; Frances P. Bolton, Ohio, and B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee.

Building Needs After the War To Keep Millions of Men Busy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Employment for 5,250,000 men a year for 10 years can be had through meeting postwar building needs in this country, according to Howard Myers, editor of the Architectural Forum. He finds all authorities seemingly agreed that there will be a long period of active building after the war, with foresighted businessmen hoping to spread the demand over a period of many years, thus keeping industry at a constant high level of employment.

"A million housing units a year for a decade will not prove too much," Mr. Myers said in a radio address sponsored by the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, over station WNAC last night. "By most conservative estimates, we were 2,000,000 dwellings underbuilt at the start of the present war, and our normal employment need is at least 500,000 new houses a year. New housing brings with it the need for construction of many other kinds of buildings.

"A million housing units a year, with the attendant nonresidential construction, would provide employment for 2,000,000 men. To that figure can be added another 3,500,000 employed in factories, mines, forests and otherwise, creating the production facilities to make this great building project possible."

Mr. Myers saw wide changes in plans for postwar houses, holding that they will be smaller, but will appear larger, "because they will be built better" and will have more built-in furniture to save space.

Windows Will Be Large

"Windows will be large so the full beauty of the landscape can be enjoyed," he continued, "and there will be fewer cellars because complete insulation will make smaller heating plants possible. Every effort will be made to keep housing costs within the reach of modest-income families. One of the great lessons we are learning from this war is how to build less expensively. Obviously this experience will help enormously in providing our mass postwar market.

"New types of glass blocks and of glass for windows will be used in these homes of the future, and glass fiber will be widely adopted as insulation for the walls."

Amory Houghton, chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works, another speaker participating in the broadcast, saw three ways in which glass will be used in postwar building—in construction, decoration and equipment.

"For example, the new cellular glass, which can be sawed and drilled like lumber, may well be a protective layer in the roof," he said. "For interior decoration there will be colored glass wall panels and tiles, fabrics of woven glass fiber, improved fluorescent lighting, and glass furniture. There will be, perhaps, glass enclosed stoves and refrigerators and improved lamps."

Benefits from Glass

Glass, Mr. Houghton stressed, is not only an excellent insulator against heat and cold; it is also fire-proof, vermin-proof and it does not absorb moisture.

"Glass blocks protect against heat, cold and sun, yet they allow light to enter," he continued. "In windows, one type of glass could exclude heat rays. Another could transmit them, and a third could increase the transmission into the house of ultra-violet rays. We in the industry know that glass will add to the comfort, efficiency, beauty and health of the world to come."

J. M. Bickel, chairman of postwar planning of Carrier Corporation, said that better insulation and other construction improvements will make the home of tomorrow less expensive to heat in winter so that a portion of the savings in fuel costs may well be applied toward improving the indoor climate through air-conditioning all the year round.

The "Beyond Victory" series of broadcasts, dealing with postwar problems, is heard each week over the World-Wide Broadcasting hook-up. Glenn L. Martin, aircraft designer and builder, and Basil Harris, president of United States Lines, will discuss postwar international transportation on next week's broadcast. Listeners are invited to send suggestion for any subjects they would like to have discussed in this series in to the "Beyond Victory Committee," 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, or to the station to which they are listening.

Gas Rationing Uniformity Near

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia said yesterday he was informed by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes that Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, would announce shortly a plan to establish uniformity in gasoline rationing regulations east of the Mississippi River.

Senator Byrd discussed with Mr. Byrnes the gasoline situation particularly as it affected Virginia, where vigorous protests have been voiced by State officials against what they called "discriminatory" treatment of Virginia in comparison with contiguous territory.

Stringent restrictions, including the ban on pleasure driving, have been imposed in Virginia along with other states to the north, although State officials contend the supply situation in Virginia is better than it has been at any time since rationing began.

Senator Byrd said he was told the plan called for reducing supplies in the zone east of the Mississippi not included in District No. 1, the East Coast area, where present restrictions are most stringent.

Mr. Ickes announced on July 17 that he expected to equalize gasoline rationing in the area between the East Coast and the Rocky Mountains within the next 30 to 60 days.

Stassen Gets Duty in Navy Outside U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, has completed his training course at Fort Schuyler, in the Bronx, and has been assigned to active service "outside the continental limits of the United States." He will first head for his home in Saint Paul, Minn., before taking up active duty overseas.

Commander Stassen, it was learned today, received honor grades in each of the courses he took and scored a perfect mark in navigation. He said, however, that gunnery had the greatest interest for him.

Commander Stassen, when seen by newspaper reporters after the graduating exercises yesterday afternoon, had nothing to say about politics, declaring that there must now be "a singleness of purpose in the program of the armed forces." These forces and their Commander in Chief should be "backed up until all the Axis' Nations are defeated," he declared, adding that "if there is any laxity in this, the armed forces will pay the penalty."

It was clear from what the one-time Minnesota Governor said and his entire attitude regarding the duties ahead of him that he was out of politics for the duration, notwithstanding the efforts of his friends to nominate him as the Republican candidate for President in 1944.

Capt. Arthur C. Scott, Commanding Officer at Fort Schuyler Training School, paid high tribute to the men graduated from the institution, whose program, he said, was suited "to rapidly converting a civilian into the beginning of naval affairs."

"By the time the war is over, you will find the Navy keeping the traditions of the past as exemplified by men like Captain Moran of the cruiser Boise," he said.

Maharajah Loses Gasoline Rations

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 24 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has suspended until Dec.1, 1944, the gasoline ration of the Maharajah of Indore, who maintains a residence here.

At a hearing before an OPA commissioner, Government witnesses asserted he drove an automobile from here to Las Vegas, Nev. In his application for "C" coupons, he was limited to Los Angeles City driving on official business. Neither the Maharajah, ruler of 1,325,089 subjects, nor his attorney appeared.

Makers of Cartridges Give Up Their Vacations

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24 (AP)—In order to maintain uninterrupted cartridge production, 6,000 workers of the giant St. Louis Ordnance Plant voluntarily have given up their summer vacations.

United States Cartridge Company spokesmen suggested the plan—whereby the workers will earn an extra week's pay instead of a vacation—and it was accepted eagerly.

Board Seeking to Avert Transit Strike in West

By Kinnis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 24—Wayne L. Morse, public member of the National War Labor Board, stepped into the threatened Pacific Electric Railway strike today with the announcement from Washington that if the workers of the Pacific Electric would withdraw their threat to strike at 2 a. m. tomorrow he was confident the NWLB would consider immediately a petition for a study of the wage rate structure for the entire transit industry in Southern California.

For this vast-spreading area committed to great-scale defense industry, the threatened strike looms as potentially far more serious than the 24-hour layoff on July 22 by employees of the Los Angeles Railway Company. The Pacific Electric handles vast quantities of vital war-stuffs bound for Los Angeles Harbor. It also serves a commuting public in 94 communities adjacent to this city.

The most favorable interpretation of the 24-hour work stoppage on July 22 seems to be indicated by a spokesman for the Los Angeles Railway, who said that it got public recognition for the unequal wage situation the Los Angeles transportation industry has been required to cope with.

Both companies have said that they are having great difficulty in recruiting new workers because the wages the NWLB allows them to pay do not come anywhere near what defense industries are offering.

The NWLB has denied employees of the Los Angeles Railway—members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric and Motor Coach Employees [American Federation of Labor] — raises amounting to 10 cents an hour on the grounds that they have already received increases equal to or in excess of the "Little Steel" formula.

The Pacific Electric employees—members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—were to have received a 13-cent increase on recommendation of a panel sent here by the National War Labor Board to investigate their claims. Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson reduced the amount to 3 cents an hour.

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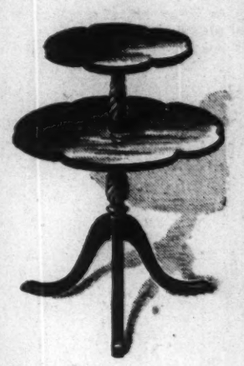
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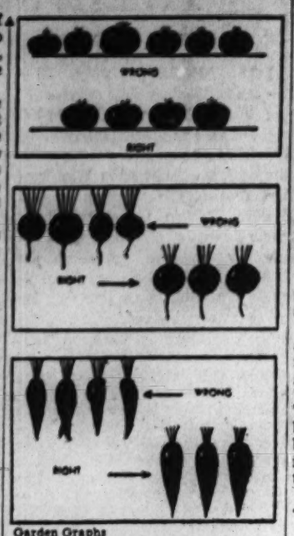
$3,000 Prizes for Gardeners Await Harvest Show Exhibits

Five dollars for a collection of garden vegetables; $1 for 12 snap beans, $1 for a head of cabbage, $1 for six ears of corn, $1 for five onions, $1 for five potatoes.

These quotations sound like the latest "black market" prices, but they are some of the prizes of the total of more than $3,000 to be awarded in War Bonds and Stamps at the Victory Harvest Show to be held in Horticultural Hall in Boston on Sept. 11, 12, and 13.

Although it is still seven weeks to the Harvest Show and many Victory Gardeners are now beginning to believe that they are going to have some cucumbers after the prolonged dry spell, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has issued a brochure of rules governing fruit and vegetable entries in the Harvest Show.

In addition to the Horticultural Society the Victory Harvest Show is being sponsored by the Boston Victory Garden Committee and the Advertising Club of Boston. The Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture has co-operated to the extent of donating $125 toward the prizes.



Garden Graphs

Uniformity Counts High

For the first time, it was disclosed, rules governing the selection of specimens for entry in the Harvest Show have been divulged. These rules, which many exhibitors have learned from years of entering contests in the Hall, emphasize that uniformity of specimens, rather than size, is the criterion on which prospective exhibitors should select garden products for display. Pointing out that oversized specimens are often coarse and of poor quality, the rules state that market, or table size, coupled with nearness in size, shape, color, and maturity, should rule. All products, furthermore, should be free from bruises or blemishes.

By way of contrast, in another "special" offering, prizes will be awarded for the largest single cabbage, pumpkin, squash and tomato from a Victory Garden exhibited in the show.

Arno H. Nehrling, Secretary of the Boston Victory Garden Committee and director of the Harvest Show, pointed out that the Victory Gardener will really have his innings in the 1943 show. Virtually half of the nearly 250 classes for the display of fruits and vegetables are for Victory Gardeners. The amateur garden entries include vegetable and flower collections, and individual displays, the "biggest" green and vine specimens, gourds, and an adults and junior canned fruit and vegetable contest.

How to Select Vegetables

Uniformity, rather than size, should be the criterion in selecting tomatoes, beets, and carrots, as shown here, according to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Professional Sector

The remainder of the show is devoted to market and professional garden and estate owner exhibits where full or part-time help is employed. These include displays of fruits and vegetables, new fruits and vegetable varieties, grapes, melons, pears, miscellaneous fruits and nuts, gourds, flowers, and a special group in which exhibitors who have fruits or vegetables not provided for in the contest schedule are invited to make displays.

The Massachusetts State College is to have an entire room in the show, Mr. Nehrling also disclosed, where Victory Gardeners may "trouble shoot" their 1943 season and receive suggestions which may enable them to avoid mistakes or pitfalls in the 1944 season.

Everyone in New England with a garden, large or small, regardless of experience, is urged by the Committee to submit produce at the show. No fee is charged and entrants may enter as many classes as are listed in the schedule. Entrants who wish to avoid disappointment and confusion with regard to exhibits may obtain schedules and entry blanks for the show from Ano H. Nehrling, Secretary, Boston Victory Garden Committee, 33 Beacon Street, Boston.

Celluloid Circus

About 70 mobile film units, popularly known as the "celluloid circus," are employed by the British Ministry of Information to inform the public concerning the war effort. Among the subjects are those designed to inform individuals how their activities may fit into the war effort.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.

Guatemala—2:25 p. m.—The Luncheon Hour Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—5:30 p. m.—Scottish Clans. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Yankee Doodle Doo." Anglo-American Show. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YVARN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"The Stage Presents:" Theaterland's tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—12:15 a. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.

For Sunday, July 25

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Panama City—12:15 p. m.—"Avis Maria Hour." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—People to People. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up. J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YVARN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Vatican City—9:30 p. m.—Broadcast in English, HVJ, 9.6 meg., 31.06 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Salon Orchestra, Director Mo. José Molina Pinillos. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Sidney MacEwan. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel—GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:

TRUTH

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 124 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (3-4)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-5)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY	First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 14 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-4)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 168 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-2-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

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All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

Wounded Pilot Hits Sea To Save Citizens

EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, July 24 (AP)—Residents of the little town of Newhaven on the Southeast Coast of England will long remember First Lieut. August A. Degenaro of New Haven, Conn., as the courageous American fighter pilot who risked his own life rather than endanger theirs.

With several wounds after a dogfight in which he shot down two German fighters and damaged a third, Lieutenant Degenaro parachuted into the channel from his bullet-riddled Thunderbolt rather than make a crash landing in the town and possibly injure civilians.

He didn't know at the time that the name of the place was the same as that of his home town.

Lieutenant Degenaro's success against the Nazi airmen tied the former University of Connecticut student with Col. Hubert Zemke of Tampa, Commander of another Thunderbolt group, for the number of enemy aircraft destroyed by an American pilot in one day in the European theater of operations.

Lieutenant Degenaro said he was attacked by two Focke-Wulf 190s that knocked out his instruments and put holes in the right side of his canopy.

"I could hear the hits," he said. "I even started to count them.

"I dived steeply and found myself between 1,500 and 2,000 feet, surrounded by enemy planes and with no instruments."

After the dogfight, in which he succeeded in knocking down two enemy fighters and damaging a third, Lieutenant Degenaro's plane was full of holes, so he headed for land flying blind and using hard muscles of his forearms to pilot the ship over the Channel.

As he approached Newhaven, down the coast from Dover, he decided to crash land. But then he saw people in the streets and changed his mind. He turned out to sea again and bailed out.

He landed near a fishing smack and was hauled from the choppy waters. He said it was fortunate, for "I could not use my hands to release myself from the 'chute and would have drowned."

Sunday's FM Program

WEI, Boston (46.7me)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Listen to Liebert."
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

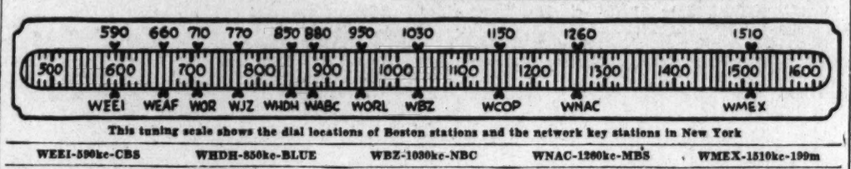
3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—"Dreamin' in Dixie," orch.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air"
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Presentation of Army Award.
8:00 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:30 p. m.—Music Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Veloy Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today: Charles Coburn	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Charles Coburn	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45		"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	Sketches in Melody	Sandy Spear's Orch.	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30 News Service	Bunny Days: musicale	"Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:45 Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; "I Sustain the Wings"; drama	'N. E. Sector on the Air': All - Soldier Program; Band; Drama; Guests; Speakers	Roy Shield and Company	Red Sox - St. Louis	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15		Roy Shield and Company	Browns baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43		Roy Shield and Company	Red Sox - St. Louis	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43		People's War: H. Fleming	Browns baseball game	News Service
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch.	Air Force Military Band	Red Sox - St. Louis	Musical Fantasy
3:15 'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch.	Air Force Military Band	Browns baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; Wareham Salute,	Red Sox - St. Louis	Duke Ellington's Orch.
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Browns baseball game	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:00 Report from London	Saturday Concert: Milton Prins, cellist; Joseph Stopak's Orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	Paul Martell's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:15 Sport Comment		Sports program	Sports	Bing Crosby
4:30 United We Stand		Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade	Ray Noble's Orchestra
4:45 United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Saturday Afternoon Revue: Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Not for Glory	Sports	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies		Not for Glory	Sports Matinee	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:30 Five O'clock Follies		Three Suns Trio	Navy Bulletin Board	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:45 Bill Mlott, songs	Saturday Revue	Curt Massey	Elmer Davis, talk	News Service
6:00 News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 People's Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 "Peace Plans"	A. Sampleton: 'Marches'	Gardner Walden, speaker	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45 World Today; News	Stars in Revue	Golf Tournament	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Open Letter to Am. People	Concert Strings	"World Problems of Labor"; speakers	American Eagle Club in London: variety prgrm	"March to Victory"
7:15	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Bob Grant's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Benny Goodman's	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45 Orchestra	Rabbi Brunde's Orch.			Allen Jones, songs
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	'Hollywood Open House'	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15 Crumit quiz	Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Dant's On: Tommy Reed	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30 Hobby Lobby		"Words at War"; dramatized war books	"Briar Barry, Foreign Assignment"; drama	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Esplanade Concert			Uncle Bill: talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Ted Malone: talks	National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Theater: Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's	Classical Album: Wagner: Bridal Chamber
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Newscast	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Dream"; B. Trenler's	Scene from "Lohengrin"
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Can You Top This";	chorus: cast: speakers	Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz		
10:00 Serenade"; music.	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Bob Chester, conductor	"Saturday Night Bondwagon"; variety drama	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	"Symphony of Melody"	Who, What, Where, When	Amer. Music Festival	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Symphony"; News	"Encores"; music		Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Earl Hines' Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15 Rideout; Jack Edwards' Or.; Master	Newscast	"Time's Up"; music	Music You Want	Freddie Mack's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montesuma";	Day's End; music
11:45	Newscast	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waits	Radio Carollers	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Religious program	Second County Neighbors: songs; music; talks	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Petite Musicale	Musicale	
8:45 Circle	"Around Breakfast Table"	News Service	News Service	News Service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Religious program
9:15 E. P. Biggs; organ	Variety Music: Samuel Pinner, conductor	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30 and violin recital	Variety Music	"The Melody's the Thing"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45 Religious program		"The Melody's the Thing"		Scandinavian songs
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	Highlights of the Bible	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	Religious program	Religious program	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan,	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes; choir	Manner
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
11:00 News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services
11:15 Church"; speaker	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
11:30 Invitation to Learn	Park Street Church	Sermon: Hall	speaker	Services
11:45 ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00 News Service	Weekly War Journal	News: Modern Music	Reviewing Stand: "Axis	News report
12:15 'Everybody's Music'	Weekly War Journal	Modern Music	Propaganda"	Kenny Baker, songs
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call'	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live'	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45 "People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00 Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news.	News Service	The Baiho Playhouse
1:15 Elmer Davis, talk.	Sermon; prayer	Norman Cloutier's Music	Norton Sisters; trio	Concert Melodies
1:30 Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'l'r	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 "Little Show"; dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Newsroom of the Air	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 St. Louis Municipal	Cavalcade of Song	Un .of Chicago R'ndiable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 Opera Company	Cavalcade of Song	"Puerto Rico"; sports.	Religious program	'Today's Men & Women'
2:30 World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Fo-
2:45 World News; Music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	rum; talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Moylan Sisters, songs	William Davis: Rations.	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Swing Time
3:15 Symphony; Jose	Concert Strings	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Swing Time
3:30 Iturbi, pianist,	"Hot Copy"; sketch	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Dreamin' in Dixie; orch.	Religious program
3:45 conductor	"Hot Copy"; sketch	speakers; band; drama	and vocalists	Religious program
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15 Symphony	Sunday Vespers	centers; drama; world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	Henry A. Wallace; prgm.	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45 Albert Spaulding	Matinee of Yesterday	Henry A. Wallace; news	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00 Family Hour: Eileen	"Where Do We	NBC Summer Symphony,	'Answering You': Trans-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15 Farrell; Mack	Stand?"; News	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	Atlantic Forum	Operetta
5:30 Harrell; chorus; or.	Drama Preview: dra-	NBC Summer Symphony,	The Adventures of Bul-	Gilbert and Sullivan Op.
5:45 "Dear, John"; sk.	matic program	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	dog Drummond"; drama	Duchess of Dantzic; score
6:00 Theater: "China	Music; "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15 Bridge"; E. Drew	mance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services; speaker
6:30 Bergt, Gene Autry;	Musical Poll of Hits	"Men at Sea"; U. S.	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45 drama; music	Musical Poll of Hits	Merchant Marine dr.	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00 "Jerry Lester," Va-	News commentator	'Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15 riety Show	Sportscast; Newscast	'Those We Love'; drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music
7:30 with Peggy	'Hello Kids'; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; "Hello	News Service	Memorial Baptist Church
7:45 Irving Berlin	m. c.	Martin's Orch.; News	Army Award Presented	Services
8:00 "Calling America"	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.;	Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Bob Trout, m. c.	Concert Strings	Dinah Shore, guests	Britain; variety show	Services
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum; mystery	'One Man's Family';	Music in Variety	Classical Album: Bee-
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	'One Man's Family';	Gabriel Heatter, news	thoven: Symph. No. 5
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round"; musicals	Hour; speaker	Hour; speaker
9:30 James Melton; Joan	of Lower Basin Street,	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45 Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Hour; speaker	Hour
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	News Service
10:15 It"; quiz program	Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Song Spinners; quartet.	"Freedom on the Land"
10:30 William L. Shirer.	"Good Will Hour"; John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Lee	John Stanley, comments	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Music	Anthony, director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00 News; News Analysis	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:15 Herbert Hoover	Symphony of Melody	Emil Ludwig, talk	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Symphony of Melody	'The Pacific Story'; 'Si-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Newscast	beria Our Neighbor'; or.	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband";	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30 "Bright Horizons";	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Merry-Go-Round: variety	Carson Robison's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	show; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Tellin' Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Fred Waring&Fugh, hymns	"You're Tellin' Us"	Ginger & Lanny; News.	Italian program
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Talk; Music	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Sunny Days Musicale	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Light of the World'; sk.	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"; sk.	orchestra; speaker	Hymns of All Churches	Sports Interviews	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Thelma Jerguson, songs.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Lou Breese's Orchestra
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	baseball game	Four King Sisters
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	baseball game	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:30 Red Cross: Int'v'ws	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis Browns	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Widder Brown"; sketch	baseball game	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Tommy Tucker, Int.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15 Today at Duncaster	News Highlights	Kay Ivers' Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings.	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Norman Cloutier's Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15 James Allison, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts";	'Army Air Forces'; series	"How About It, Girls";
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces'; series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Roy Porter, news	Cavalcade of America	"Rising Up the News"	Libby Holman: music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45 music; Bob Trout	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00 "Romance"; drama;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Marian Anderson; Don-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Brahms:
9:15 "The Sea Field"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	ald Voorhees' Orchestra	News Service	Quintet in G major
9:30 Broadway Bandbox:	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	'The Haunted Glen':	Classical Album: Brahms:
9:45 Carole Landis	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	mystery drama	Quintet in G major
10:00 Guild: "Ones Upon	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 a Honeymoon"	"Waltz Time"	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Voice of the Underg'n
10:30 Cayden Nash: Guy	"Silver Nocturne"; music	Vocalion Serenade; W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	"Silver Nocturne"; News	Feliciter, cond.; solos	Musical Roundup	Spike Jones' Orchestra
11:00 News; World War II	Saub Moseley's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Allen Miller's Orchestra
11:15 News; Eric Severaid	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd.; speaker	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30 Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Echoes From the Tropics	Radio Newsreel; British	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Newscast	Echoes From the Tropics

Boston Fishermen Sail, New Bedford Group Votes

"Down to the sea in ships" went many of Boston's fishermen today, as several vessels again headed for the banks, following the end of a week's walkout in protest against Office of Price Administration wholesale ceiling prices. Men aboard other ships took on ice and supplies, preparing for early trips, after voting 157 to 76 yesterday to give the new prices a trial.

Observers estimated that the entire Boston fishing fleet of 75 vessels would be under way by Monday.

Meantime, at New Bedford, 250 fishermen, off the 90 boats tied up there since last Friday, held another meeting today with union officials and representatives of the OPA, when the strike issue was taken up again.

At Stonington, Conn., a fleet of about 30 boats put off for the banks today, thereby ending the strike there which had held the vessels in port for a week.

Capt. John Smith, President of the Southern New England Fishermen's Association, said that he had spoken in favor of returning to work at the meeting of New Bedford fishermen yesterday, and before leaving that meeting had registered the vote of the Stonington fleet to go back to work. He said he believed that the New Bedford fleet would take similar action today.

"Apparently, the only way we can hope to obtain any relief," he added, "is to follow the National War Labor Board's suggestion to get on with our work and await a review of the price ceilings."

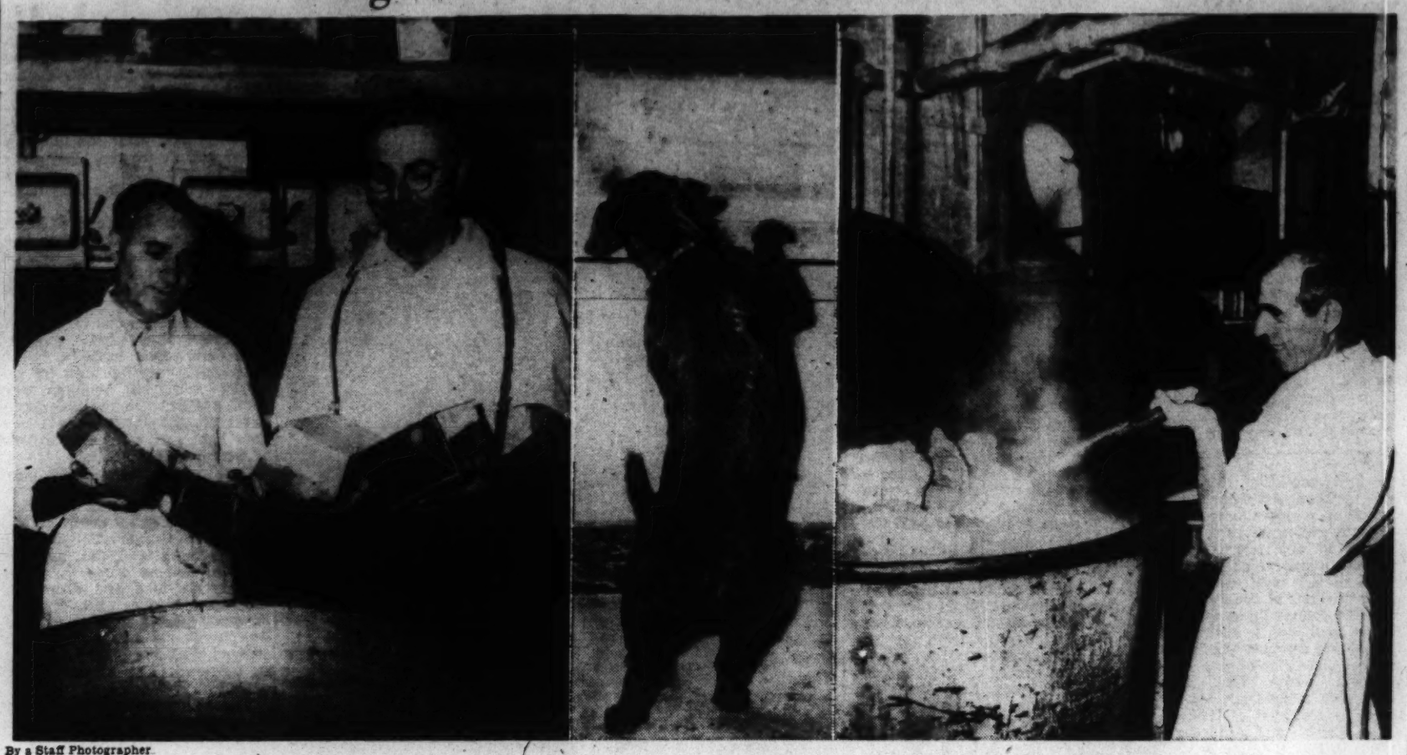
In this connection, Charles L. Foote, OPA Regional Price Executive, assured New England's fishermen of "quick consideration of complaints" when they filed petitions which would be based upon actual experience with the wholesale price ceiling schedules.

"No schedule based on national usage can ever be perfect at first," Mr. Foote pointed out. "We have made changes in almost all our schedules after actual experience showed all their effects."

Pending return of the first trawlers and draggers next week, there will be an ample supply of fish on hand to take care of all requirements, according to officials of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

In Boston, alone, approximately 9,000,000 pounds are being held in reserve. Gloucester has about 4,000,000 pounds, and in other parts of New England there are estimeatd to be about 3,000,000 pounds.

'Dog Feeds Man'—And It Becomes News



By a Staff Photographer

Less Desirable Cuts of Meat Made Into Pet Food Results in More Meat for Table Use

Many meat packers today, faced with the problem of disposing of large quantities of so-called "variety" meats and other less-desirable cuts, require that retailers take shipments of these in order to obtain the choicer cuts. Many stores cannot afford to do this, but Paul Cifrino, of the Supreme Markets, Boston, had an idea that these surplus meats could be made into pet foods. By combining the meats and juices from bones with other ingredients, he now turns out from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of pet food a week at his store. Shown in left-hand picture, Mr. Cifrino, right, looks over a couple of pet-food loaves with his baker, Nicholas Ventula, on the left. In the right-hand picture, Cook James Lecesse is shown boiling up a kettle of scrap cuts. Center—"Fido" knows he needs no ration points to get a good square meal—a meal that helps many a Bostonian buy his Sunday dinner.

Crime Group To Activate Children's Law

The Boston Committee on the Cause and Cure of Crime will meet Tuesday afternoon to set in motion the machinery of a new Massachusetts State law which requires the listing in a central records bureau of the name of every child arrested by the police.

According to information in the hands of the Committee, the police have been unwittingly violating the law by arresting youthful lawbreakers, disposing of their cases at the station house, and making no record of the incident. Statistics on juvenile delinquency in this State are believed to have suffered by the practice.

The law—"Section 67, chapter 204, of the Acts and Resolves of 1943 as Amending Chapter 119 of the General Laws"—was signed by Governor Saltonstall May 6. It was chiefly designed to make technical improvements in the law regarding custody of delinquent children while awaiting a hearing in court; but it held an unobtrusive sentence which is expected to work a major reform in the handling of juvenile delinquincy in the Bay State.

The sentence is, "Whenever a child between 7 and 17 years of age is arrested, with or without a warrant as provided by law, the officer in charge of the place of custody to which the child has been taken shall immediately notify the probation officer of the district court . . ."

Probation officers, it is understood, will be required by the Massachusetts Board of Probation to turn in the record at once to the Board's central records file. This file was one of the first of its kind in the United States and is said to be highly efficient.

Sweden Makes Fuel

Sweden's urgent need for wood tar for motor fuel, particularly for the fishing fleet is expected to be partially alleviated soon when 20 new retort charcoal furnaces are scheduled to be placed in operation at selected sites. Capacity of each is about 15,000 cubic meters of wood a year. About 50 pounds of A-tar which is soluble in water and used as diesel fuel, is obtained from each cubic meter of wood. Another tar obtained—B-tar—is also soluble in water and is used for impregnating wood.

Maine OPA Bundle Inspection Called Voluntary by Backman

Food Problems in New England

Commenting today on reports that bundle-laden customers leaving a large Portland, Maine, market were stopped by Office of Price Administration inspectors and required to submit their purchases to examination for weight, price, and ration-point values, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Executive, said such inspection was entirely voluntary, and was carried out only after repeated complaints of overcharging.

These complaints, he said, had come for the most part from the military and naval men, and from shipyard workers. "'Gestapo methods' were not used," said Mr. Backman, who went on to explain the system followed.

As customers left the store, they were approached by the OPA inspectors, who said "We are from the OPA. We have had reports that some stores are overcharging. Do you think you were overcharged?"

If the customer thought not, he went on his way. But, if he did think he was overcharged, the OPA inspectors went further: "What did you buy, and how much did you pay for it?" If investigation disclosed that there was no overcharging, customers went on their way. There was nothing compulsory about the procedure, Mr. Backman declared. The OPA has no power to force anyone to reveal the contents of a package, he added.

However, he continued, "many price violations were disclosed." And he reiterated that the checkup was made only after repeated complaints from many consumers.

Wild Blueberry Ceiling

Wild blueberries, grown in New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and sold to processors, including canners and freezers, will have a price ceiling of 12 cents a pound, according to announcement from the Office of Price Administration.

Originally, OPA announced the maximum prices would be three cents a pound above the average paid by processors last year. However, it developed that freezers were paying more than canners, and the 12-cent ceiling was decided upon. OPA said the average price paid by processors last year in Maine, a principal producing State, was between eight and nine cents.

Connecticut Milk

A request for a price increase of one cent a quart for milk in Connecticut has been turned down by the Office of Price Administration. Such an increase to the farmers, the OPA said, would have to be passed on to the consumers, and would have raised Hartford's price to 17 cents a quart for home-delivered milk, and 16 to 17 cents for milk sold in stores.

"Squeeze" on Lemons

Lemons have become so scarce in many New England communities that sales have been limited to three to a customer. Among the reasons for the scarcity, it is stated, are the just-ended hot spell and the shorage of bottled tonics, which led housewives to purchase large quantities of the citrus fruit to make lemonade.

Less Dried Fish

Production of salted codfish in Newfoundland which was recorded as 117,066,000 pounds in 1939, has decreased each year. The 1942 production is estimated by the Fisheries Board at 78,787,000 pounds, dried weight, the lowest in recent history.

N. E. Toll Suspensions Sought To Forestall Matériel Delays

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

A plan to suspend payment until later of toll charges at bridges, tunnels and highways has been suggested to the six New England State Defense Councils in order to hasten the movement of personnel, services and supplies during an emergency, Col. Howard W. Robbins, Deputy Regional OCD Director, said today.

In a communication to the State Defense heads, Colonel Robbins said:

"In connection with the dispatching of services, personnel and supplies inter and intra-state, it may be advisable to ascertain if there are any toll bridges, tunnels, highways, etc., in your state where such services, personnel and supplies will be held up pending the payment of toll charges.

"Arrangements should be made with the proper authorities to allow such transportation as is necessary to pass unmolested and arrange for payment, if required, to be made later.

"This applies particularly to fire, medical, police, rescue, water, etc., for it will cause delay and interference with the efficient operation of all the services to reach their destinations to be of the greatest service."

Canning Centers

Four Hartford, Conn., canning centers have been opened under the direction of the Hartford War Garden Committee's subcommittee on food preservation. The centers are located in these schools: Weaver, Bulkeley, Barnard and Burns.

These canning centers will be open four days each week, Tuesday through Friday, from 1 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. during July and August. Women may bring jars and food products to the school nearest to them, and do their canning under the supervision of a trained instructor.

A nominal charge of 25 cents is made each time to cover the cost of equipment.

Wide Praise in Fire

Col. Francis H. Farnum, Director of the Maine Civilian Defense Corps, in a report to the regional OCD is high in his praise of the work of Civilian Defense volunteers during a serious fire in Damariscotta.

In his report, Colonel Farnum says:

"The fire broke out in a garage on the main street of Damariscotta during a high wind and began spreading. The Fire Chief, Millard F. Clark, notified First Selectman Fred Pitts, who is also Civilian Defense Commander, that additional fire apparatus would be needed.

"Several calls were made to smaller surrounding towns for pumpers. The Chief Air Raid Warden was notified and the local auxiliary police were turned out. They took over the control of the area around the fire, roping off the streets and looking after the crowds who began assembling. The local telephone office was burned out early in the incident and thereafter a State Police patrol car communicated by radio to the State Police barracks at Thomaston. Through this medium, fire apparatus was called from Rockland, Bath and various other places.

"As the size of the conflagration grew, the Red Cross, canteen, first aid and ambulance corps were turned out under the direction of Edward Denny, Deputy County Civilian Defense Co-ordinator, who lives in Damariscotta." Fifty Coast Guard police from Rockland and 14 from Boothbay Harbor were called out. This group took over the handling of traffic around the entire area.

"Thirteen pieces of apparatus were assembled from 10 different towns: Rockland, Thomaston, Nobleboro, South Bristol, Newcastle, Edgecomb, Wiscasset, Bath, Boothbay, and Waldoboro.

"Chief Clark took general charge of the fire fighting and the fire was efficiently brought under control, under his direction. During this operation, some 750 feet of regular hose was destroyed and 50 feet of OCD hose. The OCD pumper was used quite efficiently to save the church. The smaller size could be readily handled for this purpose.

"After the fire was over, the auxiliary police from Camden also were mobilized and used in connection with the fire. During the night of July 19 the Civilian Defense auxiliary police of Newcastle took over police duties.

"All fire departments reported were manned at least in part or wholly with Civilian Defense auxiliary firemen.

"The County Co-ordinator of Lincoln County and the First Selectman of Damariscotta are prolific in their praise of the assistance rendered by the Civilian Defense personnel in all stages and phases of this disaster. The Commander, of course, was the local Selectman. The Fire Co-ordinator is also the Civilian Defense County Fire Chief. These men perhaps should be classified as the two directing heads. As a result of the combined effort of all services, Civilian Defense and others, what might have been a much larger catastrophe was quickly brought under control in a business-like manner.

"My personal opinion is that the training which they have received under Civilian Defense is largely responsible for the efficient and smooth manner in which this incident was handled."

Eight N. E. Soldiers Listed as Missing

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The names of eight New Englanders were included in the list of 145 United States soldiers who are missing in action in the Asiatic, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, according to an announcement today by the War Department.

They are:

European Area

Maine

Goss, Technical Sergeant Jack M.—Frederick B. Goss, father, Bar Harbor.

Massachusetts

Moore, Sergeant Everett J.—Mrs. Gertrude M. Moore, mother, Lynn.

Middle East Area

Connecticut

Bernstein, Staff Sergeant David G.—Mrs. Dorothy F. Bernstein, wife, Winsted.

Massachusetts

Fournier, 2nd Lieut. Joseph A.—Mrs. Augustin J. Fournier, Taunton.

Kanellas, Staff Sergeant Peter G.—Mrs. Elen Kanellas, mother, Lowell.

Kinchla, 2nd Lieut. Edward F., Jr.—Mrs. Edward F. Kinchla, mother, Watertown.

Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Cohen, Private First Class Robert—Irving Cohen, brother, Worcester.

Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Rosenthal, First Lieut. Joseph D.—Mrs. May R. Rosenthal, mother, Boston.

More Trees Planned

About 7,500,000 trees will be planted on cutover timber land in British Columbia during 1943 as part of a reforestation program. Reforestation, began three years ago following 10 years of experimentation, has resulted in the setting out of 16,500,000 trees on 22,600 acres of cutover land.

Miss Farrar Lists 5 Points For OPA Chief

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., July 24 (AP)—Geraldine Farrar, who retired from operatic triumphs 20 years ago, lifted her voice yesterday in opposition to Office of Price Administration "paragraph dictators and their Bourbonesque indifference to the attitude of the general public."

The former opera star, in a long letter to Chester Bowles, newly appointed General Manager of the OPA, suggested a five-point program of clarification and expressed the hope that he would "bring order out of chaos."

Mr. Bowles, head of the Connecticut OPA, plans to move into his Washington office early next week.

Miss Farrar, who takes active part in the Ridgefield Civilian Defense program, was the toast of the operatic world prior to World War I. She has made her home here since her retirement 20 years ago.

Writing to Mr. Bowles in her capacity as head of the Ridgefield Consumers' Price Panel of the War Price and Rationing Board, Miss Farrar presented her five-point program after exhorting that the new OPO chieftain not "let the blue point artists tie your hands or send you home to join the predecessors who have given up the job."

Her five suggestions follow:

"1. Could we reduce the bulk of printed matter? It not only adds confusion to the overburdened staff but bids fair to effect an early elimination of pulp wood to no good purpose in complex reiteration.

"2. Could we rephrase the bulletin phraseology and diminish the verbiage to the point of clarity in English language? [This might happily curtail the effort of those 2,750 lawyers that give Senator Byrd and the rest of the nation much concern.]

"3. Could we consider the merchant as an honest individual who needs to make a fair profit on his sales and cease harassing him by continually urging to pry into his affairs by personal contact?

"4. Could we ease the mind of the consumer in fewer exhortations in the dubious struggle to make points and prices marry?

"5. And last but not least could you oust the paragraph dictators and their Bourbonesque indifference to the attitude of the general public who now are beginning to murmur more than loudly in their resentment and suspicion?"

American Films the Thing

Motion picture theater patrons in the Dominican Republic dislike films depicting modern war scares and also psychological films and those which contain propaganda. Films showing commonplace activities of American families in the United States are well received. About 90 per cent of the pictures shown are the product of American studios.

Trade 'Trick' in Rationed Meat: Dogs Helping to Feed Masters

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Paraphrasing a bit the fact that, if a man feeds a dog it's no news, but that if a dog feeds a man it is news—this, then, is the story of how not one dog but thousands of Greater Boston canines have helped provide food for their many masters.

Since meat was rationed in the United States, many packers and wholesalers have resorted to numerous "tricks of the trade" to move the less desirable and practically non-salable cuts of meat that can be used only for industrial purposes or pet foods.

Retailers in a position to buy large quantities of these so-called "variety" and "non-salable" meats from their packers usually find the latter more readily inclined to part with larger quantities of the choice or more desirable cuts.

The chief trouble is that most retailers have no outlet among their customers for this sort of merchandise and cannot afford to take it. It's only waste as far as they are concerned.

However, it remained for Paul Cifrino, Treasurer of the Supreme Markets, of Boston, to find an outlet. A great lover of dogs, he felt that these practically waste products could be made into nutritious and salable pet foods, if certain ingredients were added.

So, he accepts from the packers the hundreds of pounds of pork tripe, pig snouts, spleen, pork skins, horse hearts, kidneys, lungs, and livers—adds to them a large accumulation of bones from trimming the choicer cuts of meat—and turns out from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of dog food each week.

By cooking up these less desirable cuts in his store kitchen and boiling out quantities of beef stock from discarded bones; and by adding ground whole wheat, corn meal, soya beans, cod liver oil, leafy vegetables, and some spices, his cooks and bakers form the resulting ground product into attractive loaves of pet food.

In addition to four large chain-store outlets where dog and pet owners buy the loaves of food over the counter large amounts are sold to near-by kennels and to the Animal Rescue League.

Dogs—by their consumption of these palatable foods—are feeding hundreds of Greater Bostonians today who because of this huge outlet for thousands of pounds of less desirable meats are now able to buy choicer cuts of beef, veal, lamb, pork, and poultry.

Yes, even clean chicken legs and codfish heads are boiled weekly, and the resulting nutritive juices and "gravy" added to the ground meat stocks for dogs.

Bay State Facts Of Interest Shown

Do you know that . . . Following the Armistice in November, 1918, total employment in Massachusetts factories declined for only about three months. Within five months it turned upward and by the close of 1919 had reached a peak 4 per cent greater than anytime during the war. The serious postwar drop in industrial employment did not come until nearly the middle of 1920. . . . Although the number of passenger automobile registrations issued in Massachusetts during 1942 declined 21 per cent below 1941, the number of operators' licenses dropped only 7 per cent. . . . Approximately one in every 2.6 persons in the Commonwealth 16 years of age or older has an automobile operator's license. . . . The 1940 census count of Massachusetts residents 15 years old and over showed that although there were 127,739 more female residents than males, the number of boys 15 to 19 years old exceeded the number of girls of those ages by 533. . . . Approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards of fill will be required in the expansion now underway at the East Boston Airport. . . . Permits for 130 new single-family dwellings were issued in Springfield during June. Boston had 10 new dwellings but there were only seven year-round dwellings and six camps authorized in all the remaining 66 cities and towns regularly tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries. . . . The Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards will shortly place on sale copies of "The Massachusetts Law of Planning and Zoning" written by Philip Nichols. [Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.]

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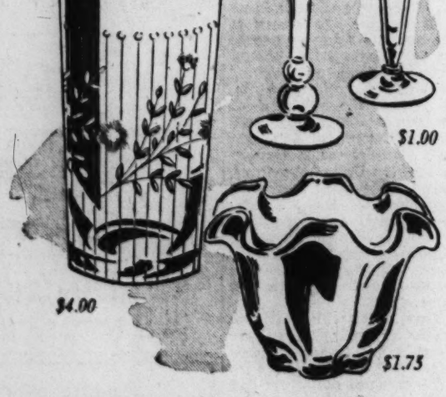

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U. S. Soldiers in North Africa Cool Toward Postwar Plans

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, July 17, Delayed—Those who are close to Army sentiment in North Africa are convinced that the attitude the average American soldier here has toward postwar problems is principally one of indifference.

There is little evidence that the Yank is opposed to international co-operation. But there is plenty of evidence that he finds it a boring topic, and one to which he gives little thought despite the fact it has a very real bearing on his future.

Although generalities on this topic are dangerous, it is fairly safe to say that the two principal objectives of this war, as visualized by most Americans in the North African war theater, are to defeat those who tried to prevent the United States from pursuing its normal life and to wreak full vengeance on Japan.

Over and over again American soldiers in the western war theatre have been heard to declare that the war will not start for them until they go after the Japanese. While there can be no doubt that American boys have fought and will continue to fight to the limit of their ability until victory, there is little hint of any crusading spirit behind their determination.

Atlantic Charter Not Studied

Despite millions of words written upon the subject, it is comparatively rare to find a soldier who has any clear idea of the basic principles of the Atlantic Charter. It must be added, however, that universally soldiers agree with the ideal of the Four Freedoms and are unequivocal in their statements that all races and countries should get a "square deal and break" in matters of national and personal security and trade.

Here, again, one must make an important exception. Many soldiers familiar with current discussions on postwar reconstruction have shown themselves completely opposed to any suggestion that American industry, labor or wealth should in any way subsidize the poorer portions of the globe. They are more than willing to provide all the food and primary necessities during a period of rehabilitation, but fight shy of any and all proposals which they believe might even temporarily lower the American standard of living.

Most British and American observers in North Africa agree that British troops not only have taken considerably more interest in postwar questions, but have shown themselves more definitely favorable to some sort of organized international order after victory.

Britons' Reasons

Three reasons are advanced for this:

1. Great Britain's proximity to the continent of Europe and nearly four years of warfare have convinced Britons of the impossibility of an isolated national existence.

2. Britons have been fighting with allies of many nations and have become more accustomed to the idea of international co-operation.

3. British labor is thought to be considerably more internationally minded than American labor.

In no case, however, do British and American views, as expressed by soldiers and officers, appear to be so far apart that they cannot be brought into step. If the British soldier seems to be more internationally inclined and the American more nationally, it is only to be expected of Britain's experience in the past four years.

At present American soldiers are neither for nor against United States participation in broad postwar undertakings of an international character. Their attitude, like that of millions on the home front, obviously depends on the manner in which such obligations are presented and explained.

Why They Fight

The United States is sending its young men by the million to join in the great world struggle. But is it making sure that these men know why they are fighting or what they may expect to accomplish by the hardships and sacrifices they are called upon to make?

Inquiries made by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor on various war fronts in conversation with large numbers of young men in service indicate that few have definite ideas as to the motives behind the war effort.

The present article is the third of several on this subject from the war fronts.

Citizen Hayers Sought

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Declaring nearly 6,000,000 tons of hay must be stored in the next 10 days, New York's Emergency Food Commission today urged civilians help in harvesting the second highest July crop in history.

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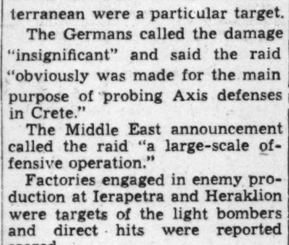
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Americans Press Forward to Capture Marsala

Continued from Page 1

defenders clinging to the island's northeast corner.

"A rapidly diminishing portion of the island is all that remains to the Axis," said the Allied Headquarters communiqué from North Africa disclosing that Americans were mopping up enemy resistance in Western Sicily and had captured "large numbers of prisoners and huge quantities of enemy equipment."

South of Catania, the Germans still were fiercely resisting the British Eighth Army, although Allied warships drawn up along the coast poured a destructive naval bombardment into the enemy's shore positions.

It was disclosed officially that the Allies have taken a total of 60,000 prisoners while the Americans are expected to round up at least 50,000 more. The United States Seventh Army accounted for 40,000 of the enemy troops already in Allied hands. These were said to average about 3 per cent Germans.

The Germans were trying frantically to reinforce their divisions in Northeast Sicily but the Americans cut the north coast road "well east" of captured Palermo, blocking the land route from the west to Messina, headquarters said.

Reuters quoted a Stockholm dispatch as saying Axis forces had begun evacuating Sicily. The report, not confirmed by Allied sources, was based on a dispatch to the Svenska Badbladet from Bern, Switzerland.

In splitting the Axis forces and toppling Palermo, the Americans applied their modern tank and plane tactics. One column stormed into the Sicilian Capital from the southwest, another from the south and southeast, and a third cut northward to trap enemy forces withdrawing toward the east.

Meanwhile, German forces defending Catania and the northeastern tip were thrusting savagely at Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army. The battle which has raged at Catania's southern environs for eight days, has reduced the northward drive of the British veterans to a yard-by-yard progress.

The Canadians, advancing eastward of the United States Seventh Army, were reported swinging rapidly around the German west flank at Catania.

Raid on Crete:

17 Allied Planes Reported Missing

The raid on Crete was made in daylight the Middle East Air Command in Cairo announced.

Seventeen Allied planes were listed as missing.

The Berlin Radio said in a broadcast that German airfields on the Greek island in the Eastern Mediterranean were a particular target.

The Germans called the damage "insignificant" and said the raid "obviously was made for the main purpose of probing Axis defenses in Crete."

The Middle East announcement called the raid "a large-scale offensive operation."

Factories engaged in enemy production at Ierapetra and Heraklion were targets of the light bombers and direct hits were reported scored.

Russia:

Orel Counterattacks Smashed by Soviet

Russian forces closing a pincers about Orel continued to throw back Nazi counterattacks and forged ahead two to four miles, front-line dispatches from Moscow said.

Red Star, Army organ, said the battle not only had crushed Hitler's plan for a new general offensive on the Eastern Front, but was causing him to lose the battle for Sicily.

"The Red Army offensive is breaking down the entire German defense in Europe," Red Star said. "It makes the German rear vulnerable."

Dispatches describing the fury of the German counterattacks at Orel, where the Russians have quoted German prisoners as saying Hitler has ordered his forces to hold to the last man, told of a Russian smash across a river directly east of the City.

Eleven German counterattacks were launched against the position, the dispatches said.

The Germans also stepped up their aerial defense of the City by sending 250 planes over Russian positions, but the dispatches said Soviet fighter planes beat them off before they reached their objective. The Germans lost 52 planes over Orel in a single day, the Russians said.

In their apparent drive to encircle this pivotal German position, Soviet troops also pressed in mile-by-mile from both the north and south, parrying German counterattacks and inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment.

The Russian communiqué reported advances all along the front, from Izyum of the Donets River north to the Orel sector, but the biggest gains were recorded at Orel and Belgorod.

On the Belgorod flank, in the area where the Germans made gains when they first launched their first offensive, July 5, the Russians reported they had captured several towns, killed 1,000 Germans, and disabled 18 tanks.

The communiqué said the Germans had counterattacked the Soviet column advancing north of Orel toward Bryansk, but that the Nazis were repulsed several times in fierce fighting around the town of Bolkhov which the Russians captured July 23. German losses included a regiment of infantry and 43 tanks. An additional nine tanks and 16 guns were listed as captured.

In another sector of the Orel front not identified in the communiqué, the Russians said they killed 1,800 Germans and smashed 28 tanks and eight gun carriers.

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Americans About to Board a Shore-Bound Ferry

This scene is looking down on the deck of a transport, showing members of a "Yankee" fighter control squadron ready to enter the smaller boat alongside to enter a port of Britain, where they will join the United States Air Force, "which has been doubled since March and will be redoubled by September," in the words of Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker.

'Open City' Defined For 'Man-in-Street'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just what is an "open city?"

President Roosevelt's expressed desire that Rome be declared an open city has made this a question of paramount interest.

According to military authorities, an open city is one from which all troops, defenses, military installations, military headquarters, war factories and transportation facilities used for the movement of military supplies or personnel have been removed.

South Pacific:

U. S. Bombers Sink Seaplane Tender

Allied air forces in the Pacific completed their most active week of the war after a climactic raid on the main Japanese naval base in Java on the sea road to Singapore from Australia.

In one week, American and Australian pilots have made three raids in the Southwest Pacific with a record number of planes. In addition, they conducted two of the longest bombing missions ever flown and without the loss of a single plane.

The climax came July 22 when Allied airmen flew nearly 2,400 miles to surprise the Japanese with a shattering raid on the naval base of Surabaya in the Netherlands East Indies. This Java port is about halfway between Australia and Singapore, the great British naval base that was believed impregnable until its capture by the Japanese on Feb. 15, 1942.

American bombers sank a 9,000-ton Japanese seaplane tender off Bougainville Island and damaged one of four escorting destroyers on July 22 in disrupting another Japanese attempt to reinforce their hard-pressed Central Solomons positions.

The action was announced from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué, which also told of new air battles that cost the Japanese 23 planes destroyed or damaged, against loss of six American planes.

A large force of bombers—Liberators, Avengers, and Dauntless—was sent after the seaplane tender and destroyers. They were provided strong fighter cover, for their goal was deep in enemy territory.

While fighters took care of intercepting Zeros, shooting down five, bombers pressed their attack in the face of intense antiaircraft fire from the warships. We lost three fighters.

The tender was one of the Nisshin Class, which carries about 14 planes and repair facilities.

Apparently badly hurt by the Allies' incessant bombing and strafing attacks in the Salamaua-Lae area, the Japanese in recent days have sent stronger air fleets to protect their holdings.

On July 23 a total of 60 Japanese fighters attempted to intercept heavy bombers attacking Bogadjim, 20 miles south of Madang, New Guinea. The bombers were escorted by P-38s, however, and the enemy force "was decisively defeated and dispersed," the communiqué said. Thirteen Japanese planes were shot down, five more probably were destroyed, and five others destroyed or damaged. Two of our fighters were lost.

There were no reports on American ground position at Munda, New Georgia, but the communiqué said dive bombers attacked the area "in support of ground troops."

Domei, Japanese news agency, asserted in a Tokyo broadcast that Japanese bombers sank a large destroyer, a medium-tonnage transport, and more than 10 landing craft and damaged two large transports in an air raid on Rendova Harbor, off New Georgia Island. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Continent:

RAF Bombs Belgian Power Stations

Two power stations in Belgium were attacked by RAF Bostons which dropped delayed-action bombs from a height of only 50 feet, according to the British Air Ministry News Service. Returning fliers said that all bombs "completely destroyed" the main buildings at one power station. The attack was carried out in ideal weather during the night.

Enemy planes were reported over Southwest England and Wales during the night of July 23, making their first apearance over Britain in a week, but a communiqué said no bombs were dropped.

RAF Typhoons, Mustangs, Spitfires, and Hurricanes of the Fighter Command made daylight sweeps over Occupied Europe, attacking enemy transport.

Beveridge Finds U. S. Opinion Backing World Security Plan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24—Britain's famous social-security planner, Sir William Beveridge, in his first public speech since his return from a two months' visit to the United States and Canada, has shown clearly that his contact with the people of the American Continent has strengthened his determination to see his social-security program for Britain adopted fully and at once.

He will, without doubt, now align himself more actively with those who are making it increasingly difficult for the British Government to postpone a decision on certain aspects of the Beveridge proposals for comprehensive insurance on a nation-wide scale.

But equally clearly, Sir William showed that his American trip has focussed his tireless energies on those even more far-reaching targets of how to make the peace universal and permanent through international co-operation and how to eliminate unemployment.

The message he brought back from America is that there is no such thing as a secure home in an insecure world. Consequently, security becomes the foremost of all of civilization's postwar needs. Ending unemployment through international collaboration comes second, because without it national security plans cannot survive.

Finds Encouragement

In the United States and Canade Sir William found encouragement that these goals could be achieved. He found a great and growing American absorption in domestic issues but at the same time a very strong tide of public opinion against running any risks of a third World War. As a result, he found an increasing readiness for continuing international collaboration to eliminate war.

Other outstanding impressions of his American trip ranged from his amazement at the tremendous momentum of American war production to the widespread interest he found Americans had in the personality of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Sir William saw American war production as something terrifying for the Axis and something which, when seen, completely overshadows labor and other production difficulties.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair at the gathering in the central hall, Westminster, organized by the National Council of Women to welcome Sir William. The Primate of all England gave Sir William his unqualified support. He declared that the Beveridge Report had given greater encouragement to the people of Britain than they had received from any other quarter since the war began.

The audience of more than 3,000 persons which packed the hall indicated that the British people are even more enthusiastic about postwar social security than they were before Sir William left for the United States. It was truly a representative cross section of the metropolis. They gave the biggest cheer of the evening when Sir William declared: "I cannot conceive of any real reason for delay in implementing my social-security proposals. I believe they are sound economy and good Christianity. There is no reason to wait and many reasons for getting on."

Representative Audience

There were present men and women in the uniforms of the fighting forces of Britain and the Dominions. Also present were members of Parliament, a number of them Conservatives. They heard a brilliant address by a man with white hair but a youthful outlook who has captured the imagination of ordinary folk in the vast factory audiences of America, in Bible classes of Tennessee, and who now is back again before a nation-wide audience in Britain.

It is remarkable, therefore, that the British Broadcasting Corporation should have ignored the Beveridge Report in its main home news bulletins. Such treatment of an event of nation-wide interest when BBC was given facilities for covering it, lays BBC open to a charge of trying to boycott Sir William, which is one thing the people of this country won't stand for either on the part of their national broadcasting system or on the part of their Government—if they thought there was any major attempt at governmental boycott. Actions like that of BBC are certain to arouse suspicions.

Sir William made a plea to the United Nations to plan now a system of postwar trade through which each nation, although it might have differing internal systems, would work within a framework of international trade.

"Even in countries which leave the main business of organizing employment to private enterprise, as the United States certainly will and Britain probably will, there are some things for which government action will be needed," he said.

He said governments should be empowered to prevent cyclical fluctuations and to stabilize farm prices and production and, so far as possible, commercial policy.

Sir William ended with a moving plea to the older generation to drop their prejudices and make some sacrifices, if necessary, to secure permanent peace, since it was youth that always had to make the greatest sacrifices—namely their lives—in war.

Political Stirrings Occur in India

Continued from Page 1

ber of the Nonparty Conference, and a strong advocate of some form of popular government for all provinces. He pointed out in a press statement that while in British Constitutional practice a "no-confidence" motion was an ingenious device for a change of government by counting heads "it was never meant to be used, and has never been successfully used for the destruction of Parliamentary government itself."

He asked "Why should it be allowed to have this destructive effect in India?"

When one recalls the sterile dog-in-the-manger policy pursued by the Congress Party during the whole period of the war there would appear to be much justice and common sense in Sir Jagdish Prasad's suggestion which would require an amendment to the instrument of instructions issued to Governors to make it effective.

"Bogus Ministries"

The idea of minority ministries with statutory sanction is offensive to Constitutional purists and naturally anathema to the Congress Party press which has much to say about "bogus ministries," and negation of democracy. There is no reason to believe it is favoured by the British authorities who would prefer to see constitutional forms observed. Therefore, unless a reasonably stable majority can be attained in any province the present position is likely to continue.

Dr. P. V. Naidu, Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, who is the prime mover in the effort to form a ministry in Madras, declares he has the support of the provincial Moslem League, Justice Party consisting of non-Brahmin Hindus, Indian Christians, and representatives of other interests. It would appear probable, however, in view of the overwhelming Congress Party majority in Madras that Dr. Naidu is also hoping for a certain amount of dissentient Congress Party support to make the ministry possible. That might happen, as what Mohandas K. Gandhi once called parliamentary mentality has always been strong in Madras.

Dr. Naidu has expressed the opinion in a press statement that resolving the deadlock and bringing about good relations between the British and the people of India could be achieved more speedily by forming coalition governments in the provinces than by any other means.

With regard to provincial ministries functioning in other provinces, the Bengal Ministry, which is predominantly Moslem League, showed unexpected strength in the recent short Legislative session.

All censure of motions were defeated by substantial majorities or without division, and would have been lost even if the European group, who support the Ministry, had not voted and the small number of the opposition now in prison, had been present. In Punjab, Sind, Assam, and Orissa, ministries are carrying on well, and undertaking constructive projects for the future in addition to handling immediate war problems.

By-Elections

In the northwest frontier province several by-elections are now going on, and an attempt to appraise the situation would best await the issue.

The trend of affairs in the country, particularly discussions between the Moslem League and the Hindu Mahasabha, combined with the course of the worst events has naturally had an effect on the minds of that section of the Congressmen outside jail who have always been inclined to realistic views and constitutional action. These people are fully aware that the policy adopted last summer spelled political bankruptcy and are anxious to rescue Congress Party leaders from the wilderness and enable them to resume normal political activity.

This has produced various consequences. A story appeared in a number of newspapers that Mr. Gandhi had sent a letter to the Viceroy making certain suggestions. Official quarters deny any truth in the story, and there is no reason to suppose the rumor is anything but kite-flying by people who consider some action should be taken, and adopted this method of conveying their views to Mr. Gandhi through the newspapers.

Other moves included a bold suggestion sponsored by Gopinath Srivastava, former Parliamentary Secretary of the United Provinces, and other Congressmen there that those members of the All-India Congress Committee out of prison, who are in his opinion enough to constitute a quorum, should meet and suspend the August resolution pending future action by the whole committee.

This has met with criticism from other Congressmen on the grounds only Mr. Gandhi himself or Mr. Gandhi in conjunction with the Party's working committee had the power to suspend the resolution, that the Government would not regard its suspension by the type of meeting suggested as authoritative, that it was a revolt against Mr. Gandhi's leadership and so on, and therefore did not get far.

Another proposal is that of K. M. Munshi, once Home Minister of the Bombay Congress, for the Ministry to revive the Swaraj Party in order to bring together all Nationalists for common action, help economic difficulties, and "pave the way for the Congress in resuming active participation in solving the problems of the country." Both M. N. Munshi and Mr. Srivastava have felt constrained to issue statements protesting their devotion to Mr. Gandhi while reiterating their own views.

All these things are symptomatic of the general trend toward more constructive thinking and comparative action, a tendency shared no doubt by a section of the Congress Party. At the same time one is bound to point out the section representing this outlook has been in small minority during the war and has never been in a position to determine policy. It would be assuming too much to conclude that even if all the barriers were removed the Congress Party leaders would necessarily take a similar line. What Mr. Gandhi is thinking no one can say, but he has apparently made no move.

Vast Flaxseed Acreage

American farmers produced more than 4,000,000 acres of flaxseed in 1942.

French Fliers Train in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The French Air Force, disarmed and dismantled by the Nazis when France fell, is being reborn in the United States for another crack at the Axis.

Literally by the hundreds, men who served with the North African armies are moving into billets in the southeastern section of the nation to be trained anew in aerial warfare.

All had at least limited flying experience under the Tricolor.

With that experience, they can skip one big step—pre-flight training—in the long procedure of becoming combat pilots.

The student pilots for the most part are noncommissioned officers in the French forces. Many still have relatives in occupied France, giving them a dual motive for speeding their training—action for themselves, freedom for their families and friends.

All were specially selected from the scattered ranks of the old French Air Force.

Initially they report to the Army Air Forces training center at Selma, Ga., where they quickly clear the first hurdle, reviewing in a matter of days preflight training that ordinarily requires weeks or months.

Thence they move to Air Forces centers at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Gunter Field, Ala., for basic training before going on to advanced flight schools.

It is at Albany, Ga., and at Craig, Ala., that they get the most important phase of their retraining at the controls of single and twin-engined airplanes.

Nazi Stand

Continued from Page 1

fighting. But, generally speaking, it has been able to push right along through the past Enna and other communication centers in the center of the island toward the northern coast.

The result of their rapid advance, while the Eighth Army has been slowly pushing back the enemy on the Allies' right flank, is that decidedly more than half of the island is in Allied hands after a fortnight's fighting and the invaders are placed so they later can pivot their line on British positions to the east.

Such a swing would bring the full weight of the Allied attack against the remaining Axis northeastern defense area with the Allied flanks secured by the sea on Sicily's northern and eastern coasts and with sea communications being used to the utmost.

3 Americans Get Croix de Guerre

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 24

Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, Commander of the "Fighting First" division of United States Infantry, his Deputy Commander, Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, and his aide, Maj. Kenneth Downs, former war correspondent and International News Service Correspondent in Paris, have received the French Croix de Guerre from Gen. Louis Koeltz of the French 19th Corps, it was announced.

The First Division, now fighting in Sicily, participated in numerous engagements at the side of General Koeltz's French troops in Tunisia.

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How a Class of Boys in a British School Learned American History and Customs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

American history has rarely been taught in stranger circumstances, I imagine, than those which I, a master in a "front-line" English boys' day school, encountered during the summer term of 1942. While I related the life-story of George Washington to my 13- and 14-year-old pupils, they heard constantly in the background the thunderous rumble of fire-wracked buildings being pulled to the ground. And when, later in the term, they streamed out into the school yard at the end of a lesson on the American Civil War, they saw around them a scene of desolation and ruin such as would have shocked even Sherman.

Even before the raiders came, the prospect seemed uninviting enough. I hardly dared to hope that my adolescent pupils would not find the history of a country far distant across the Atlantic remote and dull. A pamphlet issued by the State Department, responsible for education in England, stated pontifically: "The world position of America and her affiliation with the British Empire demand that all children should learn something of her life and history," but such sentiments cut little ice with me. For what, I asked myself, had the Battle of Bunker Hill to do with the intensely absorbing wartime interests of the average adolescent English boy? How tame the epic of Valley Forge would seem compared to the present-day exploits of the RAF!

Keen About U. S. A.

For a week or two the term went on normally. During that time I made one important discovery. Simply this: That English boys are interested in and keen to learn about America. As the term progressed, I found, too, that this interest was strong enough to survive even the impact of the blitz.

Undoubtedly, the main reason for this interest is—the movies. Americans from the President downwards have deplored the picture of America which Hollywood has given to the world. But I can only say that films have aided me greatly in teaching American history.

Just because some American films—many, if you like—are inaccurate and sensational, should they be regarded as useless from the teacher's point of view? Many boys spend some of the most vivid moments of their young lives at the movies: should this intense experience be completely ignored? Surely, if it is possible to do so, the teacher should try to correct and supplement the knowledge which children acquire at the cinema.

In any case, are films quite as bad as they are painted? I think that films can and do teach us a great deal about everyday America—simple things such as what a drug store looks like (the main point of interest being the extent to which it does not sell drugs!); the traffic and the neon-lights on Broadway; the universality and necessity of the automobile.

Everyday America

Far better testimony than I could give on this point comes from the English novelist Elizabeth Bowen. Of a visit to America she says: "I felt as though I were stepping into the screen. Dreamlike familiarity in the streets and landscapes not only endeared the country but verified the cinema." She is careful to add, "But I cannot know how greatly Hollywood's representations, however idyllic, of New England small towns may offend New Englanders, or how cardboardy, to the Southerner, may seem the screen face of the Old Colonial Home."

Let me give some actual examples of the way in which I made reference to motion pictures in my lessons.

In dealing with the life of Benjamin Franklin, I stressed to my boys that he was typical of the American genius for invention—a genius which is particularly directed in America towards the devising of labor-saving appliances. I told my pupils how one of Franklin's last inventions was a sort of "mechanical hand" to take down books from a high shelf without mounting a ladder. Having emphasized that labor-saving devices were especially sought after because each man's personal labor, and not his rank or wealth, was what counted in Colonial America, I went on to link up all this with the boys' present-day knowledge and interests. I reminded them of films in which they had seen American kitchens filled with all kinds of labor-saving machinery—gleaming white washing machines, refrigerators, and so on—which are to be found comparatively rarely in English homes.

But, as I have said, I tried in my history lessons not only to "supplement" but also to "correct" the picture of America which my boys had acquired from the movies; so I was careful to point out that—despite anything the boys might have seen on the screen—New York stenographers do not all live in apartments containing $500 built-in kitchens!

Even Gangster Films

Then again, gangster films are actually a possible source-book for American local government. One "Crime Doesn't Pay" film made an excellent jumping-off ground for a discussion on the difference between the system of local and national government in Great Britain and the United States. It is not uncommon to find boys who think that the background of such films (corruption in elections, etc.) is sheer fantasy. The teacher arouses no small interest, therefore, when he explains how Al Capone was "boss" of Cicero, and goes on to describe how the process of cleaning-up has gone on during the last few years. And from this the teacher can progress backwards to the historical reasons for the present American Constitution; in particular, the fear of the central government and of a strong executive which was part of the liberal man's creed in 1789.

One further example. Few English boys would be interested in anything so remote from their everyday interests as a recital of the terms of the American Constitution. But ask the question: "How and why did 'Mr. Smith' go to Washington?" and immediately interest is aroused in what a Senator is and does.

And what of the boys: how did they take to this novel subject? Judging from their end-of-term essays, they liked it very well. They evidently admired the speed, vitality and modern appeal of the American story. **K. A. T. Pinnock**

Lucien Aigner

You Can Afford to Laugh More With the Children

Looking into each other's eyes, laughing together over something silly or inconsequential, makes for companionship. There can be more laughter in school, and much more in the home. Never mind if what strikes Bobby as funny seems not particularly funny to you—oddly sounding words, new ideas, various forms of nonsense. You can guide his taste for humor but you need to begin where he is, and be companionable about it so he will be at his ease with you. Laughing with him, you can keep his sense of fun wholesome, never satirical or at someone's hard expense. And you and he will be rested, relaxed thereby. Furthermore, laughter, like a lubricant, can ease many a situation, and help home or classroom to keep its joy.

Summer Practicing Bears Rich Harvest: Here Is a Plan

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

The long summer vacation is here and all over the land thousands of pianos are likely to remain silent, violin cases will gather dust, while Tommy and Susie precede to forget their music along with their schooling just as rapidly as possible. If mothers only realized it, this summer is a wonderful opportunity to instil good habits of practicing and to lay the foundation for future enjoyment of music.

During the winter practicing is generally squeezed in between meals, lessons and dancing school. Fifteen minutes at noon when Susie's chums are camping on the doorstep, anxious to start back to school, half an hour before or after supper when the gang is playing baseball and Tommy is tired and cranky, these are the times most often used. And practicing in a rush with one eye on the clock or when one is tired, is often worse than no practicing at all.

In vacation time there is a whole string of long lovely days to enjoy. Susie can sit down at the piano right after breakfast, (first washing sticky fingers, of course) then, in the fresh cool of the day she can concentrate on her lesson. By 8:30 or so the day's stint is done. There is no dragging a protesting child in from play. Once the habit is formed, the work will go easily and the rest of the day be all the more enjoyed.

♪ ♪ ♪

You will be surprised at what good results will stem from one summer's regular practicing. The piano student will have time to taste the fun of playing duets with a friend. And, if the child is studying violin or some other orchestral instrument, there is a definite goal to work towards, membership in the school band or orchestra.

The day after my son graduated from Junior High he started lessons on the family 'cello which had belonged to his grandfather. All of that summer I worked with him, trying to close my ears to the squeaks and squalls. By September he played well enough to join the High School orchestra and from then on I was able to relax. I didn't have to remind him about his practicing any more, he was so thrilled to be playing Beethoven's Fifth Symphony that he practiced in every spare moment he had.

♪ ♪ ♪

The average child is not destined for a musical career but, as an adult, will enjoy life more and have a refuge from strain if he can make music with his own hands. And to achieve that end the summer vacation is the time, the place is your livingroom and the girl or boy is in your own home, waiting to start. **M. H. T.**

Learning About Four Freedoms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

There are a lot of people who are interested in learning more about the meaning of the Four Freedoms and postwar planning and problems, it has been demonstrated by the heavy enrollment of war workers, professional and business people, trade union officials, housewives and others in Chicago's newest school, the Abraham Lincoln.

Sponsored by a number of the city's leading liberals, professional people, educators, social service workers, and labor leaders, the school is operated as a nonprofit organization maintained by private contributions and extremely low tuition fees. Practically all courses in the school are geared to wartime living and war and postwar problems. As outlined by Pearl Hart, attorney, and chairman of the executive board, "It is a people's school. It is a school that will teach the meaning, both economic and social, of the Four Freedoms of all nations. It will teach the people to understand and fight for a people's peace."

In th department of the curriculum known as "Understanding the World Today" are courses entitled "Our Allies for Victory" with special attention given China, England and the Soviet Union, and "Our Enemies," a study of the history and growth of fascism and Japanese imperialism. One entire course is devoted to the study of the history and development of Russia and others to India and Latin America. Newest course in this division is "Postwar Reconstruction."

One entire division of the school is given over to courses especially for members of trade unions and labor organizations, including histories of their development and surveys of absenteeism. Special forums are now under way on the subject of absenteeism. One course has been designed especially to train women for leadership in their unions. In addition to the classes at the school headquarters short extension courses are given in factory clubrooms and union halls when requested.

One of the most popular courses in the entire school is that in Russian. School officials explain that a number of professional people are interested in learning to read Russian so that they can translate Russian periodicals, particularly those on scientific subjects.

The school has no prerequisites for entrance to any of the courses, and educational backgrounds of students enrolled range all the way from grammar school to post-graduate degrees.

A. D. Winspear, professor of classics on leave from the University of Wisconsin, is director of the school. Members of the board of directors, in addition to Miss Hart, include professors and teachers, social workers, professional people, and businessmen.

Chinese Students At Vassar

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Fourteen young Chinese women who are attending the Summer Institute for Family and Child Care Services now in session at Vassar College have aroused so much interest among other students at the Institute that the whole session has developed an Oriental slant. Chinese songs are sung, Chinese culture is discussed and China's contributions to the present war and to the postwar world are topics wherever groups meet on the campus.

To Help China

Brought to Vassar by the United China Relief Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development and the China Institute of America, these Chinese students form one unit of a personnel training program being carried on in the United States and China to equip workers for the child care field in China.

Most of the group at Vassar are undergraduate or graduate students in American colleges or universities. Some of the Chinese students are graduates of Chinese colleges and some of American. A number already hold masters degrees from American institutions, and are working for doctorates. Two are teachers in Chinese schools in the United States and two are graduate nurses in hospitals here. One has brought with her to the children's school which is an integral part of the Institute her two small children.

Demonstration School

This 24-hour school for children from two to twelve years old whose parents are attending the Institute serves as a demonstration center. Through observing and participating in its activities and through round tables with both American and Chinese leaders, the Chinese students are learning how to set up and administer child care centers, run nursery schools, carry on nutrition and child health programs, and how to plan for developing a nation-wide child care program—all with an eye to application in China.

Through the Editor's Window

Camp Day

By Muriel Sarah Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tall pines, and azure lake,
With bungalows along;
Young laughter as gay campers come awake
To bugle's song.

Light feet on shaded trail,
And now heads bob off-shore;
Then eagerly to craftwork, game or sail,—
Or garden chore.

For in this fragrant wood
A camp abundant pours
Each day its quota of an outdoor good
Into youth's stores.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tall pines, and starlight glow,
Answered by Council Fire . . . .
From magic circle quiet campers know
Their lives reach higher.

"Easy English" In Booklet

The series, "Easy Steps to Correct English," which was published on this page, will appear in booklet form this fall, according to present plans. It will be sold by Associated Authors, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago. When the booklet is ready, there will be an announcement on the Education Page, giving further information and price.

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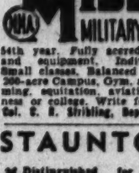
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The Home Forum

A Wider World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS, CONTENT TO TAKE limited views of all things, find themselves cooped up within a narrow, uninviting world. It is a world of struggle, in which birth, education, career, and the supposedly final exit through death, are too often painful and disappointing experiences. The glamour of childhood dreams and youthful idealism fades before the limitations and obstacles which oppose progress. But intuitively human thought continues to reach out for a wider world, where aspirations may find unhindered fulfillment. This reaching out is the human response to the unseen attraction of infinite Spirit, or God. It more nearly approaches real living than the conscious, palpable act of physical breathing, for, however feeble, it is a link which binds mortals to their divine source. It unfolds a far-off glimpse of the infinite universe of Spirit, in which man must sooner or later find his rightful place.

♦ ♦ ♦

Christian Science is the key to this wider world. As its name indicates, it supplies scientific understanding of the Christ, or Truth, as exemplified in the human experience of Christ Jesus. In the light of its teachings, thoughts and purposes, motives and acts, take on a new significance, and become clothed with power. Thousands gratefully acknowledge that, although lifelong readers of the Bible, they were never able to avail themselves of its promises until they became students of Christian Science. This Science does not change or pervert the Scriptures, for it is in complete accord with them. It awakens human understanding to a perception of the truths which the Bible records.

How vast is the universe wherein man lives, for the account of the spiritual creation in the first chapter of Genesis reads (verse 26), **"And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."** This is no finite, material world in which man is doomed to serve as a victim of sickness, tyranny, or ignorance. It is an infinite universe, governed by God, in which man may here and now reflect divine power and freedom.

Explaining this Scriptural text, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science (p. 516), **"The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."** No one need ever feel himself shut out, even for a moment, from this wider world of Spirit. He has but to "subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science" and he will behold himself an heir of the power and the peace which God unfailingly supplies. Christ Jesus reassuringly reminded his hearers of their freedom to enjoy God's universe. We read his words in the New Testament (Luke 12:32), **"Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."**

♦ ♦ ♦

To enter the wider world which the Bible has promised to us, we must begin by giving up reliance on personal sense. As long as mortals choose to lean on person, and to follow personal likes and dislikes, preferences and hatreds, their world will be a narrow, finite one. But when they decide to look away from material sense testimony, and to pin their faith on the unseen realities of Spirit, their world quickly widens. God is divine Principle. He not only is, but He acts. Indeed He is all-acting. The mesmerism of the senses may have clouded our view of God, and deluded us into accepting a sickly, sinful concept of the universe. Christian Science arouses us from this dream. It brings to us proofs of the power of right thinking to restore harmony where sickness and sin seem to have had the upper hand.

In a stirring passage in Science and Health (p. 249) Mrs. Eddy writes: **"Let the 'male and female' of God's creating appear. Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy. Let us rejoice that we are subject to the divine 'powers that be.' Such is the true Science of being."**

The reader who may have feared that favoritism, injustice, or past mistakes are holding him back will find in Christian Science the solution of his difficulties. He will learn from Mrs. Eddy's inspired teachings how to lay aside self-pity, inferiority, limitation, and the other errors which have fettered him. He will find himself, step by step, ushered into the wider world of Spirit, in which God's children work together in trustful harmony, healed, hopeful, and forgiven. Every mortal has all to gain and nothing to lose from scientific endeavors to enter through spiritual understanding the infinite universe which God has given to man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LANDSCAPE": *A Painting by William M. Hart*

OF SCOTTISH BIRTH, William M. Hart came during childhood to live in America. His first work with the paint brush was the decoration of coaches, but he improved his artistic station so much that by 1865 he was President of the Academy of Design.

William M. Hart was a landscape painter, happily free of the sentimentality which prevailed among his fellow-painters of the countryside. He is marked for a fine reserve in handling the brush.

Víðari veröld

Þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristilega Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

ÞEIR HINIR DAUÐLEGU, sem gjöra sig ánægða með að lita á allt frá takmörkuðu sjónarmiði, finna sig innibyrgða í óaðlaðandi og þröngum heimi. Sá heimur er heimur baráttunnar, þar sem fæðing, mentun, lífstarf og ímynduð burtför um dauðans dyr, eru of oft svikul og þjáningarfull reynsla. Töfradraumar barnsaldursins og hugsjónir æskunnar hörfa undan talmunum og takmörkunum, sem standa í vegi fyrir framför. Samt heldur þó manneðlur hugur ósjálfrátt áfram að lyfta sjer upp til víðari veraldar, þar sem eftirlanganir fá óhindrað að rætast. Þessi sjálfslyfting er manneðlt andsvar við hinu ósýnilega aðdráttarafli óendanlegs Anda, eða Guðs. Hún stendur nær sönnu lífi en meðvitandi, áþreifanlegt starf andardráttar líkamans: því hvað veikbyggð sem hún kann að vera, þá er hún hlekkurinn, sem tengir þá dauðlegu við guðlegan uppruna þeirra. Hún sýnir fjarlægan glampa af hinum óendanlega alheimi Andans, þar sem maðurinn hlýtur, fyr eða síðar, að finna sinn rjetta stað.

♦ ♦ ♦

Kristileg Vísindi eru lykillinn að þessari víðari veröld. Eins og nafn þeirra bendir til, veita þau vísindalegan skilning á Kristi, eða Sannleikanum, eins og hann kemur fram í manneðlri reynslu Krists Jesú. Í ljósi kenninga þeirra fá hugsanir og tilgangur, hvatir og gjörðir, nýja þýðingu og klæðast skvkkju valdsins. Þúsundir viðurkenna þakklátlega, að þó þeir hafi alla tíð lesið Biblíuna, var þeim aldrei mögulegt að nota sjer fyrirheit hennar, þar til þeir urðu lærisveinar Kristilegra Vísinda. Þau Vísindi breyta ekki eða rangfæra Ritningarnar, því þau eru í algjörðu samræmi við þær. Þau vekja mannlegan skilning til eftirtektar á sannindum þeim, sem skráð eru í Biblíunni.

Hve víðfaðma er ekki alheimurinn, í hverjum maðurinn dvelur; því svo segir í frásögninni af hinni andlegu sköpun í fyrsta kapitula fyrstu bókar Mósesar (26. versi): "Og Guð sagði: Vér viljum gjöra menn eftir vorri mynd, líka oss, og þeir skulu drotna yfir fiskum sjávarins og yfir fuglum loftsins og yfir fénaðinum og yfir villidýrunum, og yfir öllum skriðkvikindum, sem skríða á jörðunni." Hjer er ekki átt við endanlegan heim efnisins, þar sem maðurinn er dæmdur til að vera sem fórnardýr sjúkdóms, harðstjórnar, eða fáfræði. Þetta er óendanlegur alheimur, sem stjórnað er af Guði, og þar sem maðurinn getur, hjer og nú, endurspeglað guðlegan mátt og frelsi.

Í útlistun sinni á þessari biblíugrein lætur Mary Baker Eddy, Uppgötvandi og Stofnandi Kristilegra Vísinda, svo um mælt í *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, kenslubók Kristilegra Vísinda (bls. 516): "Kiarninn, Lífið, vitsmunir, Sannleikur og Kærleiki, sem í heildinni er Guðdómurinn, eru endurspegluð í sköpunarverki Hans, og þegar vjer setjum skör lægra falskan vitnisburð líkamstilfinninganna heldur en sannreynd Vísindanna, munum vjer sjá þessa sönnu mynd og endurspeglun alstaðar." Engum þarf nokkru sinni að finnast, að hann sje útilokaður, jafnvel eitt augnablik, úr þessari víðari veröld Andans. Hann þarf ekki annað en að "setja skör lægra falskan vitnisburð líkamstilfinninganna heldur en sannreynd Vísindanna", og mun hann þá sjá sig sem erfingja þess alls og friðar, sem Guð óbrigðullega veitir. Huggandi minnti Kristur Jesús áheyrendur sína á rjett þeirra að gleðjast í Guðs alheimi. Vjer lesum það í orðum hans í Nýja Testamentinu (Lúkas 12:32): "Vertu ekki hræddd, litla hjörð, því að föður yðar hefir þóknast að gefa yður ríkið."

♦ ♦ ♦

Til þess að ná inngöngu í hina víðari veröld, sem Biblían hefir heitið oss, verðum vjer að byrja á því að hætta að reiða oss á vort eigið hyggjuvit. Á meðan hinir dauðlegu velja sjer manneðlar verur til trausts og halds og fara eftir eigin lögum og misbótta, vilheldni og óbeit, verður heimur þeirra þröngur og takmarkaður. En þegar þeir gjöra það upp við sig að snúa bakinu við efnishyggjufullyrðingum og trúa og treysta á ósjeðar staðreyndir Andans, víkkar brátt heimur þeirra. Guð er guðlegur Grundvöllur. Ekki einungis er Hann veruleiki, heldur starfar Hann. Sannlega er Hann alstarfandi. Skilningarvitanna segulafl hefir máske slegið þoku yfir sýn vora af Guði og lokkað oss til að þekkjast vanheila, syndsamlega hugmynd um alheiminn. Kristileg Vísindi rífa oss upp úr þeim draumórum. Þau færa oss sannanir á mætti rjetts hugsanagangs til að endurnýja samræmi, þar sem sjúkleiki og synd virðast hafa haft yfirhöndina.

Í vekjandi málsgrein í *Science and Health* (bls. 249) kemst frú Eddy svo að orði: "Lát 'mann og konu', af Guði sköpuð, koma fram. Látum oss þreifa á guðlegri orku Andans, sem leiðir oss inn í endurnýjungu lífdagann: og viðurkennir ekkert dauðlegt nje efnislegt vald til eyðingar. Látum oss fagna yfir því, að vjer erum þegnar hins guðlega 'ríkjandi valds'. Slík eru hin sönnu Vísindi tilverunnar."

Sá lesandi, sem hefir ef tilvill verið hræddur um, að hliðhylli, ranglæti, eða yfirsjónir liðins tíma, sjeu honum til hindrunar, mun finna úrlausn á erviðleikum sínum í Kristilegum Vísindum. Hann mun læra af innblásnum kenningum frú Eddy, hvernig hann á að kasta frá sjer sjálfsmeðaumkun, lakleika, takmörkunum, og öðrum villum, sem hafa hlekkjað hann. Hann mun verða leiddur hægt og hægt inn í hina víðari veröld Andans, þar sem guðsbörn vinna saman í samlynd: og trúnaðartrausti, læknuð, vongóð og náðuð. Hver dauðleg vera á ávinninginn vísan og getur engu tapað á vísindalegum tilraunum til að fara um hlið andlegs skilnings, inn í óendanlegan alheim, sem Guð hefir manninum gefið.

All of Sweet Scents

ON THE ISLAND of Monhegan which lies, a gray shoulder shrugged out of the sea, some twenty restless miles out from Boothbay Harbor, on the coast of Maine, a delightful custom is followed. The tiny gardens on the Island appear like encrustations of brilliant jewels dropped carelessly down anyhow upon the uneven ground, amidst the swart protruding rocks. Every cottage has one, and when your stay is spent and you stand upon the little jetty awaiting that small nimble boat that bobs like a cork upon the swelling waters, all those whom you have met and who feel friendlily towards you, come to see you off, each carrying treasure trove from one or other of the gardens. You may have as many as ten or fifteen bouquets so that the little boat appears to be laden with a cargo of popular prima donnas—a charming picture against the blue sea with the stark heights of Manana looming in the background and the gulls flashing this way and that in the unbelievably sparkling air.

The most memorable bouquet among those that came to me was composed entirely of fragrant flowers and leaves, scented creeping Juniper, characteristic growth of the Island, and there called Trailing Yew, and native Bay, the whole bound about with Sweet Grass from the marsh. It came from the garden of Sidney Baldwin, delightful writer of children's stories, and I know I never had a gift of flowers that so delighted me.

Especially should small gardens, I think, be full of sweet-scented flowers; it gives them a lovable intimate quality. And then if one thinks again, is it not just such endowment that a large garden has crying need of to make it more personal, more possessed, less aloof?—From "The Fragrant Path," by LOUISE BEEBE WILDER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Optimus Views His Garden

IT IS A great convenience, as well as a pleasure, that Optimus has his vegetable garden under the dining-room windows. He can keep watch over it while he is eating and, at the first forecast of invasion, can spring to the defense.

Not that invasion with intent to maraud is ever human. Far from it. If any two-legged approach is made, it is always for the friendly purpose of inspection or admiration. Four-legged invaders do sometimes dash in and, heatedly warned by Optimus, dash out again. These, in order of numbers, are squirrels hopefully digging for last autumn's nuts, dogs in a happy-go-lucky procession through the corn and the tomato trellises, and cats daintily following the paths. All these Optimus can deal with adequately from the window.

♦ ♦ ♦

Neighbors who have planted their gardens on new land on the edge of a little wood grow fervid about the inroads of woodchucks. Four letters from Stasia make a chronicle of labor, high hopes, and sudden disillusion:

Sometime in April: "We are going to have a Victory Garden in the orchard. A neighbor has acquired a tractor and will plow it for us, in return for old wood from the apple trees."

May 11: "The neighbor will plow our land Wednesday. We don't mind planting a little late, for everything will come the faster."

June 22: "Our garden is doing beautifully. We should have some fresh vegetables when you're here."

June 29: "The rabbits discovered our garden and were having a feast when I called H. to the rescue. He lent us some chicken wire for the season. Everything was progressing wonderfully until the rabbits came along."

Still, with the chicken wire, I suppose that hope springs afresh.

♦ ♦ ♦

I sometimes wonder, as Optimus keeps vigil over his plantlings, what real farmers do, with their kitchen garden so often out of sight from their houses. Or, at least, they used to be that way in the farming country that I knew as a child. The housewife, of course, visited the garden daily after vegetables became ready to be eaten, or "Father" brought in every morning a harvest dew-drenched and fresh, and before that had spent odd minutes in it, if he had any, with a hoe. But, for the most part, when the planting was once done, the vegetable garden got scant attention during the growing period—just the period when it could furnish the Benjamin Bunnies and the Johnny Chucks with a choice variety of fresh greens.

I suppose the toll came to light at the time of the regular Sunday inspection. I can remember my grandfather "walking around" on Sunday afternoons. The tradition of Connecticut blue laws still prevailed so that the Sabbath was distinctly a day of worship; and, in so far as the demands of livestock permitted, a day of rest. But, if a farmer felt restrained from working his farm on that day, there was nothing to deny him the privilege of looking at it; which, after all, was the quintessence of his reward, a genial kind of joy that gave him more satisfaction than the food on his table and the money in his pocket.

♦ ♦ ♦

So Grandfather took off his spectacles about four on Sunday afternoon, or perhaps on the edge of evening, and made a tour of inspection and self-congratulation. Sometimes a neighbor who had dropped in accompanied him. Sometimes Grandmother and the neighbor's wife went along. Often his married daughter had said: "Let's go up and see how Father's garden is getting along," and my father and I had gladly agreed. Altogether, viewing the garden was a ceremony.

Grandfather was high priest of the rites and always went a little ahead of the rest of us. Not that he was ill-pleased to have our company and our praise, but it was his hour and he was a little apart. So he walked ahead, slightly bent as a farmer of his years would be, with his hands loosely clasped behind his back, his square gray beard concealing, his shaven upper lip revealing, his smile of satisfaction.

♦ ♦ ♦

My father walked nearest to him, well within distance for easy but brief communing; and he, too, clasped his hands loosely behind his back. So did any neighbor man who happened to be along. In this posture they went on from garden to cornfield, to view the oats, the barley, and the rye, to see how the apples had set, to appraise the newest calf.

The consequence of those Sunday afternoons is that, whenever I see the word farmer in print, I have a back-view vision of squarish men with shoulders a little rounded under their Sunday coats and feet sturdy in their Sunday boots, hats pulled forward against the setting sun, and one hand inevitably relaxed within the other above their lumbar vertebrae. So I would paint "The Farmer," if I could paint.

♦ ♦ ♦

Occasionally on those trips Grandmother, who had a sharp eye for anything that needed correction, would point out the depredations of some wild creature. And Grandfather would say: "Hah!" in a tone that meant he knew what to do.

The women and girl-children went no further than the garden and, having returned by way of the flower-beds, set out blueberries, bread and milk, and fat ginger cookies against the time when the men came back. Usually the men came carrying something. They had not picked vegetables or fruit—not really picked, but they had gleaned, here and there, the first tomato, a sample of peas, a handful of wild raspberries for a little girl. They had all been munching German boughs, which are early apples.

♦ ♦ ♦

From our dining-room windows, I look past fluted white hollyhocks to Optimus walking his garden patch. I look to see if his hands are clasped across the small of his back. But, no, there was never a farmer anywhere on his family tree.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Out on the Rounded Hill

Oh, take them far when wish and wonder start;
lead the children out on the rounded hill
where wind inspires a singing in the heart.
Let them tiptoe highest, let them fill
their arms with sky, and hold a cloud in them,
Let them bend and kneel and be a part
of lore and beauty rising from the stem.
And let their minds be opened like a flower
of summer, after the sun, and after the shower.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Poetry Is Native to Iceland

THE LAST HUNDRED years have been a remarkable period in the history of Icelandic literature, no less than in the political and cultural history of the Icelandic people. The national awaking, which found expression in an ever-growing demand for the restoration of Icelandic independence as well as in many-sided material progress, was further manifested during this period by a vigorous expansion of the national spirit and genius in varied literary and artistic activity.

Poetry, the time-honored form of literary expression among the Icelanders, has flourished as never before since the days of the ancient skalds. This is true particularly of the first half of the period, not to minimize the prominent part which the lyric poets are playing in the literary and cultural life of present-day Iceland. Comparatively speaking, their number is still very large, although prose writers now rival them and in some degree may be said to overshadow them in the attention of the Icelandic reading public. . . .

Two main currents vitalize the Icelandic poetry of the earlier half of the period under consideration: on the one hand, influences from abroad, notably the Romantic Movement; on the other, a renewed and strengthened interest in the native Icelandic literary heritage and tradition, which had never lost its hold upon the poets and prose writers of Iceland down through the intervening centuries. Moreover, it was only natural that the Romantic Movement, with its nationalism and its strong and idealistic interest in the past, should turn the eyes of Icelandic poets to the history of their nation and lead to renewed study of its rich ancient literature, which, in turn, with its classic restraint, saved them, virtually without exception, from the aberrations and excesses of many Romantic poets elsewhere.—From "Icelandic Poems and Stories," edited by RICHARD BECK. (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.)

Exultance

I hear the sea gulls screaming on the lea,
Driven inland by some storm at sea.
I look, but cannot find them as they come.
Their wheeling bodies stark against the sun;
But I can hear them laughing, shouting, jeering,
Till all of space between the earth and sky
Is filled with their entranced, exultant cry!

NANCY LORING

He That Raises the Most Will Deserve to Fare the Best

THE DAY AFTER Tommy came to Mr. Barlow's, as soon as breakfast was over, he took him and Harry into the garden: when he was there he took a spade into his own hand, and giving Harry an hoe, they both began to work with great eagerness. "Everybody that eats," says Mr. Barlow, "ought to assist in procuring food, and therefore little Harry and I begin our daily work; this is my bed, and that other is his; we work upon it every day, and he that raises the most out of it, will deserve to fare the best. Now, Tommy, if you chuse to join us, I will mark you out a piece of ground, which you shall have to yourself, and all the produce shall be your own." "No, indeed," says Tommy, very sulkily, "I am a gentleman, and don't chuse to slave like a ploughboy." "Just as you please, Mr. Gentleman," said Mr. Barlow; "but Harry and I, who are not above being useful, will mind our work."

In about two hours Mr. Barlow said it was time to leave off, and taking Harry by the hand, he led him into a very pleasant summer-house, where they sat down, and Mr. Barlow, taking out a plate of very fine ripe cherries, divided them between Harry and himself. Tommy, who had followed, and expected his share, when he saw them both eating without taking any notice of him, could no longer restrain his passion, but burst into a violent fit of sobbing and crying. "What is the matter?" said Mr. Barlow very coolly to him. Tommy looked upon him very sulkily, but returned no answer. "Oh! sir, if you don't chuse to give me an answer, you may be silent; nobody is obliged to speak here." Tommy became still more disconcerted at this, and, being unable to conceal his anger, ran out of the summer-house, and wandered disconsolately about the garden; equally surprised and vexed to find that he was now in a place where nobody felt any concern whether he was pleased or the contrary. . . .

The next day Mr. Barlow and Harry went to work as before; but they had scarcely begun before Tommy came to them, and desired that he might have a hoe too, which Mr. Barlow gave him: but as he had never before learned to handle one, he was very awkward in the use of it, and hit himself several strokes upon the legs. Mr. Barlow then laid down his own spade, and shewed him how to hold and use it, by which means, in a very short time, he became very expert, and worked with the greatest pleasure. When their work was over, they retired all three to the summer-house; and Tommy felt the greatest joy imaginable when the fruit was produced, and he was invited to take his share, which seemed to him the most delicious he had ever tasted, because working in the air had given him an appetite.—From "Sandford and Merton," by THOMAS DAY. (1789.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943

Capital Studies Effects Of Wallace-Jones Ousters

President's summary action against high officials squabbling in public alters political equilibrium in wartime Washington—Many believe Vice-President's charges should be investigated.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Wallace-Jones controversy and President Roosevelt's summary handling of it have altered the political equilibrium in wartime Washington and produced a series of developments the end of which is not in sight.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, in a speech to be made tomorrow afternoon in Detroit, will reaffirm in strongest language his idealistic Wilsonian postwar international policy which is condemned as Utopian by some, but strongly appeals to others.

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana, House Appropriations Committee veteran, in a statement here, urges prompt reappointment of Milo Perkins, former Wallace assistant in the Board of Economic Warfare, by Leo Crowley, head of the new Office of Economic Warfare, which superseded the BEW, and hails Mr. Perkins as an excellent administrator.

Mr. Crowley, as head of OEW, has been given powers which Mr. Wallace failed to get as head of the BEW and with which, some argue, the controversy with Jesse Jones never would have arisen.

President Approves

While most observers believe Mr. Wallace has been ruled out as Vice-Presidential running mate to Mr. Roosevelt if a fourth term campaign develops, this is made less likely by the terms of the forthcoming Wallace speech, said to have been read and approved in advance by Mr. Roosevelt. It is a strong indorsement of Administration policies.

Finally, a considerable body of opinion is dissatisfied with the dismissal of the Jones-Wallace row without an investigation of the grave Wallace charges. Mr. Wallace charges that Mr. Jones has hindered the war effort, not merely in the past but in recent months. Either the charges are true or untrue, it is argued, and the public deserves to know the facts.

Regarding Mr. Perkins there is a growing feeling of regret that he should be separated from the Administration in view of his record of winning support from Congress.

While Congress was slashing other appropriations, the hard-headed House Appropriations Subcommittee was so much impressed by Mr. Perkins' competence that it unanimously approved his budget request in full, and the chairman praised him personally in his report. This was an almost unique experience in the congressional drive against so-called "bureaucrats."

Furthermore, a "confidential fund" of $10,000,000 was given Mr. Perkins to be spent at discretion. As Mr. Ludlow puts it, he would not have voted for such a sum if he had thought anyone but Mr. Perkins would administer it.

"The economic warfare activity over which Mr. Perkins has presided will be dangerously retarded, if not paralyzed, unless he is allowed to continue as executive director," said Mr. Ludlow. He adds that he believes he speaks for the whole House Subcommittee.

With Washington organized as it is, this statement carries great weight.

Editorial reaction generally approved Mr. Roosevelt's abrupt dismissal of Mr. Jones and Mr. Wallace. It took the ground that Mr. Roosevelt had to assert his authority, or his administrative prestige would have been damaged irreparably.

Nevertheless there are rumblings in the wake of the row.

Democrats Concerned

A small but very articulate and influential Democratic group is concerned by the Wallace dismissal. The group is composed of original New Dealers — the social reform element that differentiated the New Deal primarily from the older Republican and Democratic Parties. It has found in the Wallace Utopian speeches for a better postwar world something that appealed to it profoundly in the war confusion. It is resentful of Mr. Roosevelt, now that Mr. Wallace has been put back on the shelf as a nonessential Throttlebottom.

Mr. Wallace's speeches also produced a following abroad, and particularly in South America, making him something of a national asset.

Thus, the Wallace-Jones affair can hardly be regarded as closed.

The Wallace attack on Mr. Jones, it is argued, damaged Administration prestige.

But it is an even greater blow at Administration prestige that Mr. Wallace apparently sought to get Mr. Roosevelt to adjust the matter privately, and finally concluded that his only recourse was a public blast.

Peak of Recrimination

If a situation has been reached where a member of the President's Administration cannot get a hearing by over-the-table means, and is forced into public denunciation, then things are very bad indeed, it is argued.

Probably the Wallace attack on Mr. Jones marked the peak of growing recrimination within the official family. Mr. Roosevelt has cracked down officially. What is more important, there are signs that quiet undercover steps are being taken to review and improve the whole situation, under "Jimmy" Byrnes, Bernard Baruch, and Judge Fred M. Vinson.

OCD Reviews Uniform Air Raid Rules

Many Americans found lulled into a growing hope that 'it can't happen here.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Have you forgotten what to do in an air raid?

Or have you become muddled with conflicting instructions?

Lulled by a growing hope that "it can't happen here," many Americans have been tempted to take down their blackout curtains and depend upon their air raid wardens to tell them what to do when the signal blows.

Despite conflicting advice in the past, official instructions for protecting yourself and your family during an air raid are now quite simple and uniform the country over.

There is no time like the present, says the Office of Civilian Defense for a review.

Minor Variations

Local regulations still vary on minor points. The air raid signal system adopted to meet conditions in the Western Defense Command, for instance, differs from that used in the 40 other states. But the recommendations for civilian protection worked out by OCD on the basis of experience abroad and thorough tests in this country can be applied by anyone and are designed to cover the essential rules for safety in an air raid.

The first air raid warning you hear, wherever you live, means that you must black out any lights in the building that would be visible from the outside. There is no blackout problem, of course, in a daylight raid, but in any raid after dark merely turning off the lights is the worst possible move. Not only is it uncomfortable; it would be dangerous if it were necessary to move quickly.

If you go out, any night, and leave a light burning, there must be someone responsible for blacking out. Otherwise you must turn all the lights out before leaving.

"Blue" Signal

If you are away from home when the warning sounds, your action should depend on the kind of signal you hear. If it is a long, steady note of horns or sirens, it is the "blue" signal indicating that enemy planes are approaching but are still not within striking distance, and you can, in general, keep right on with whatever you are doing or wherever you are going. Homes and other buildings must black out and autos drive with headlights on low beam. It is a good idea to start deciding where you will find shelter when the "red" signal sounds.

The "red" signal is the familiar rising and falling wail of sirens or a series of short blasts on horns. When you hear this signal, wherever you are, it is time to start for cover. Get into a designated public shelter if you can. If there isn't one at hand, do the best you can—but get off the street at once. Any shelter in an air raid is better than no shelter at all, but the entrance to a store is nothing but a domestic "booby trap." Particularly to be avoided are the plate glass show windows which ordinarily surround such an entrance. A shelter above the street level and away from outside doors and windows is best.

Know Your Signals

If you are in the Western Defense Command, the "red" signal is the first you will hear—the "blue" is not used there. Even in the other 40 states, the "red" will be the first signal if planes have approached within striking distance without detection. So be sure to know your signals.

If you are driving when the "red" sounds, park your car, turn out the lights, but leave the ignition key in place so the police or firemen can move it in an emergency. If you are on a street car or bus, it will stop so you can find shelter, and you will probably get an emergency transfer so you can resume your journey without charge.

If you are at home when the warning sounds at night, pull your blackout shades on the "blue" signal and continue your normal activities until you hear the "red." Then go to your home shelter area. This should be a room—preferably on the first floor of the typical one family house—with as few windows as possible and no doorways opening to the outside. In most homes, a protected hallway, the entrance to a stairway, or the space under a stairs will be the best shelter area.

Foreign Labor Reservoir Runs Low for Germany

Reich faces serious situation in desperate attempt to supply men and matériel for its war and home fronts; leaders alarmed by potential menace of foreigners working in factories.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24—Total mobilization and foreign workers are two of the most serious internal problems in the Third Reich today and which leaders there now realize are practically insoluble, according to recent reliable information from inside Germany and from neutral sources.

This present situation has not just arisen. It extends back over many months. But it is only now that leading Germans appear to have fully realized the effects of their earlier tremendous efforts to produce men and war matériel for the front as well as keep the colossal war industrial machine at home fully employed.

Conferences between representatives of German military and industrial leaders and SS and Nazi Party representatives have always had this question of total mobilization as the first on their agenda. This has meant trying to discover how to increase production by existing workers and how to enlarge the number of workers.

Blow at Stalingrad

Total mobilization has not given what was expected, even though authorities have ruthlessly closed down commercial trade, handicraft, tourist traffic and other establishments wherever possible, regardless of personal hardships. But the fact is, Germany has not recovered from tremendous losses of soldiers and war matériel at Stalingrad, nor has it been able to overcome increasing problems of the intricate transport organization which became more unwieldy as occupied countries further from the Reich had to be relied upon.

In this connection, recent Axis military failures in Russia, North Africa and Sicily played an important part. For just as United Nations bombings of German war factories have reduced essential war production so the fear of Allied victory has led various satellite countries to become less amenable to Axis demands for manpower, military as well as civil, and war matériel.

By today Reich leaders realize they must depend more than ever upon Germany's own production and that of North Italy.

Foreigners Under Suspicion

It is also no secret that the Germans are becoming much more suspicious of foreign workers now within their midst. Six or seven million of them, who undoubtedly are making great, although largely involuntary, contributions to Germany's war effort, now appear as an important danger in case of defeat.

It is not too much to say that judging from certain veiled hints in the German press the Germans are beginning to see in them agents of the "stab-in-the-back" policy which the Nazis have traced in the last war to weakness of the German home-front worker.

Instances of sabotage by foreign workers could be given here, but these have not yet become so open and widespread as to be a real menace. At the moment what agitates the Germans is not what the foreign workers actually are doing, but what they might do. German authorities accuse foreign workers of being malicious and say that when they are sent to clear up debris of bombarded factories their gestures and remarks show definite Allied sympathies.

While the suspicions of the Nazi leaders are growing into open antagonism, the German population is accused of showing too much kindness to foreign workers, especially when they stand outside shops begging for food. The official answer in the latter case is that the foreign workers have sufficient rations, but this is only true regarding certain of them who are doing especially heavy work in essential war industry.

The Germans show increased sensitiveness in this matter of foreign workers. Thus, the Brusseler Zeitung has protested against their being called "deportees." Most of them, it said, go to Germany voluntarily, partly for political, moral or material reasons, and enjoy the advantages of German social insurance as well as "extensive cultural and personal freedom of movement!"

In fact, one periodical, Wille und Macht, even has gone so far as to condemn the growing false attitude of the "herrenvolk." "The nations are grateful for genuine leadership, but do not want to be divided into master and slave peoples," it said.

The success the Germans have hitherto achieved in securing foreign workers from Central and Southeast Europe already has passed its zenith. In the case of France the latest information indicates the Germans are meeting strong resistance to their compulsory labor service. French youths refuse to go to Germany and instead flee into the mountains where they remain during the day and by night are supplied with food from home by friends.

Request for Extension

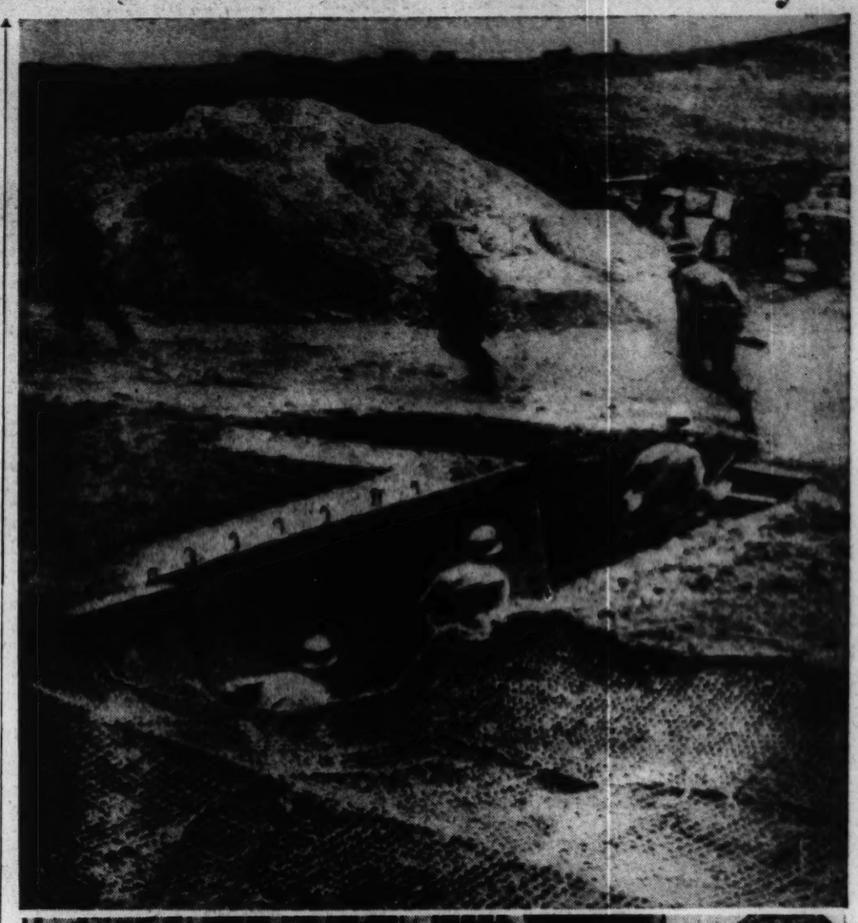
In Doubs Department, for example, mayors had to accompany conscripted youths from their villages to the local Prefecture at Besançon. Even in such cases the youths often disappear en route. The story is told of a priest in one village who urged his congregation to pray that youths called to Germany would succeed in escaping from those who were searching for them.

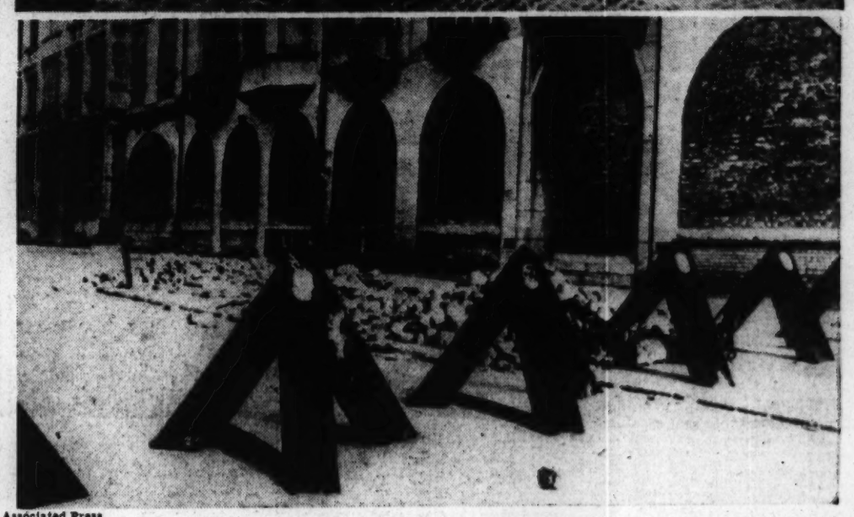
Of 100,000 French youths recently summoned only 22,000 were reported to have left for Germany.

The situation is such that L'Action Française a few days ago asked for an extension of the time limit of general amnesty offered to defaulters from labor service of from four to eight days.

It also urged at the same time that France and Germany take joint measures for reconciliation so as to halt the growth of rebellion in France. Otherwise, the writer declared, "a state of incipient revolution will be gradually imposed upon our villages and towns by anarchists hidden in distant parts of the country"—that is, by young Frenchmen who have taken to the mountains.

The Germans today realize what all this means. They know their propaganda and terrorist methods have failed now that the United Nations are on the offensive. The result appears to be that, while they realize the struggle must go on, they are completely confused and lacking clear ideas while those of foreign nationality around them and countries they have overrun are now, as in the summer of 1918, asking openly, "what is the next step?"





Associated Press

The Barricades That Adolf Built Against Allied Invasion

Top: "A Bunker in the Atlantic Wall" was the caption over this picture in the Munich Illustrated Press. It was described as the "camouflaged exit of an army bunker," and the paper went on to say that "this greatest work of fortifications of all times is composed of fortress-like buildings, bunkers, pillboxes. . . ." Copy of the German publication reached the United States from London. Bottom: This photograph shows a barricaded street in an evacuated town on the English Channel coast, according to information which accompanied it from London.

Untiring Efforts Boost Flow of Supplies to China

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, July 24—For the first time since the fall of Burma, 14 months ago, the flow of United Nations supplies into China is markedly on the increase, although as yet by no means satisfactory.

The prospect for the growth of this stream of supplies to more adequate proportions, however, has become much more concrete. Significant developments in the Chinese transport situation may be cited although censorship prohibits the quotation of actual figures and other details.

China's main link with the outside world still is the air route from India into China. Its technical difficulties are as great as ever but an increasing number of American and Chinese pilots have now acquired so much experience over the sub-Himalayan "hump" that the practically uncharted waste of high mountains and the vicissitudes of high altitude flying in all kinds of weather do not present quite as formidable problems any more as they did until recently.

Air Fleet Larger

The fleet of transport planes has increased and certain new arrangements have served to raise the freight carrying capacity of the average plane.

Ground facilities are steadily being improved in preparation for a further growth of the transport fleet. The capacity and speed of surface transportation from the Chinese air termini to the distant war fronts and other areas where the supplies are needed have been improved.

Further improvement of China's internal transportation system remains almost as important a task as the development of communications with the outside world, for the difficulties and the high cost of transport within the country are forming part of the economic problems of adequate distribution of the available domestic commodities and of checking the speed of the upward movement of prices.

It seems that the internal transport situation has recently been improved to some extent within the inevitable limitations arising from present circumstances in general.

Railroad transport plays only a minor role in the present territory of Free China, which possesses less than one sixth of the country's meager total of about 12,000 miles of railroad tracks. Moreover, most of the remaining railroads are on the periphery of Free China and are merely sections of the large trunk systems of Central China now in the hands of the Japanese.

Szechwan and most of the other provinces on which the war effort is concentrated have no railroads whatsoever.

But even at the present time railroad construction on a small scale is continuing at least in two parts of the country. The Hunan-Kwangsi railroad of nearly 400 miles, of which about 250 miles are already in operation, is gradually to be completed and a 100-mile extension of the terminal stretch of the Lunghai railway from Sian to Paochi [the center of the Chinese industrial co-operatives] is now being built to the city of Tienshui, also in Shensi Province, an important place on the northwestern highway from Soviet Turkestan to Chungking.

Rivers' Burden

The rivers are carrying a large part of all cargo that is being moved in the country. About 25,000 tons of steamship tonnage still are in operation apart from a very large number of big junks and innumerable small boats [sampans].

The 14,000 junks of Szechwan Privince alone have a total capacity of 400,000 tons. Some of them are now power driven by means of old truck engines which are operated either with various kinds of oil or in combination with charcoal burners, but most of the sampans are moved by rowing. Rafts made of inflated goat skins are increasingly used over rapids and shallow rivers.

It may be said without exaggeration that more than three quarters of all the goods for the Army and for civilian needs in China are being moved by human feet and hands. The coolies who carry big loads over long distances—sometimes along modern motor roads, sometimes over shortcuts across the country, linking up railroad termini, river ports, points on different navigation systems, villages with market towns, and the rear with the front, literally number millions.

Record Harvest Expected in China

Recorded by CBS

London, July 24

The harvest in the parts of China, under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "is expected to be of record quantity this year," the British Radio said today.

"Seasonable rains have already resulted in the reaping of large crops, and the autumn prospects are described as favorable," added the broadcast.

Attack on Italy Exposes Many To Serious Textile Shortages

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prolonged military attack upon Italy, with its deteriorative economic effects would expose the majority of the people to serious textile shortages. The "black market," profiteering, and hoarding have already assumed almost fantastic proportions in the clothing field. The Italian press complains of "a progressive and absurd rise in prices, evasion of rationing regulations" and admits that "connivance between customers and suppliers" makes repressive action very difficult.

Although the windows of textile stores reportedly are always full, the few points allotted for private use prevent people from buying the advertised goods. Prices are a further deterrent, despite the fact that the displayed merchandise is standard quality and type fixed by the Government. Very mediocre cellulose material for women's overcoats now costs 160 lire a meter [about $8 a yard] instead of 40 lire in prewar days.

In illegal transactions, however, wollen cloth of the finest type brings 1,000 to 1,500 lire per meter in Milan, according to Premier Mussolini's Popolo d'Italia. A Swiss woman living in Italy wrote in the St. Galler Tagblatt that a typist, who earns 700 lire per month in Milan, cannot buy the material for the lining of an overcoat. It is not news for anybody in Italy that, although linings for some obscure reason are unobtainable in the market, lining material can be bought at prices ranging from 50 to 100 lire per meter. The same applies to rayon textiles.

Considerable quantities of woolen textiles are kept hidden by wholesalers and private tailors for further price increases. "Black market" salesmen for manufacturers of Biellese or Tuscany textiles, canvassing wealthy prospective customers, are offering woolen cloths at from 700 to 1,000 lire per meter, allegedly supplementary production manufactured from raw materials left over.

According to the Fascist press, tailors and dressmakers widely ignore the official price ceilings. First class tailors now charge from 1,000 to 1,500 lire for a man's suit (linings excluded) and from 1,700 to 2,000 lire with linings included. If, however, the tailor also supplies the cloth (pure wool), such a suit costs up to 10,000 lire, or eight times the monthly salary of a State official.

'Truant' Pilot Gets Nazi Plane

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, July 24 (AP)—An American fighter pilot flew over Italy without permission July 22 and shot down a German Messerschmitt that intercepted a formation of Flying Fortresses he had met on the way.

His air buddies said they thought the flier, Second Lieut. John T. Hanton of South Minneapolis, Minn., ought to get a decoration for his volunteer feat. And Air Force officials indicated they weren't taking too seriously the fact that Lieutenant Hanton did the job without an official assignment.

He was supposed to go with his squadron of Lightnings to escort a group of American Marauders on a different mission, but engine trouble delayed his take off and in the hazy sky he couldn't find the other fighters.

He knew the approximate course, however, and struck out over a layer of clouds toward Italy. Halfway there and still alone, he was about to turn back when he encountered a big formation of B-17s flying on a bombing mission to Foggia without a fighter escort.

Waggling his wings to identify himself, he took over a protective position and tagged along. Over the island of Capri, Lieutenant Hanton noticed heavy antiaircraft fire bursting underneath the formation, and then he spotted an ME-109 diving out of the blue.

The Lieutenant dropped his auxiliary "belly tank" and started fighting. His guns cut across the Messerschmitt's left wing. The German fell off with a lurch and dived straight down.

After the bombing of Foggia was completed, Lieutenant Hanton hovered over the Fortresses all the way back to Africa. As they approached their home bases he skipped over to his own field to explain where he had been most of the day.

Nazis Doubt Europe Is Fortress

BERN, Switzerland, July 24 (AP)—German dispatches reaching Switzerland asserted that Germany is retreating from its long-touted theory of a "European fortress" to an idea of basic, final defense deep within the continent.

Increasingly since the Allies cracked Sicily the German press has been referring to the "reduit national" to be held to the last, with the current coastal fortifications considered only as outer bastions. [A reduit is a small inner fortification usually at the core of a larger fortress.]

The strategy, as discussed in the German publications, takes into consideration the possible loss of Italy, Southern Greece and France's Atlantic coastline, leaving Germany in a position to make a last stand not only within its own borders, but in the industrially desirable parts of Central Europe.

United Nations military observers here warned against any optimistic deductions that the Germans intend a quick, easily-forced withdrawal. They said very bitter fighting must be anticipated, expressing the conviction that the Nazis will let all Europe become a shambles before ending the battle.

Discussing the "reduit national" idea, the Swiss weekly publication, Weltwoche, wrote that "the bulk of the German troops, especially stationary weapons, is ready to take up an inner line." German press dispatches indicate that the ultimate "reduit" would concern only Hungary, Rumania, Denmark and Germany—leaving the rest as a sort of no man's land.

Published Allied reconnaissance reports corroborate that work on the Atlantic Wall has been virtually discontinued. Sharply cut German cement production figures are another indication of this.

Weltwoche said most of the Todt labor battalions have been moved from the Channel to work on new fortifications in the Maginot-Siegfried area. Work is similarly being carried on in the East and in the Black Sea and Danube areas by Bulgaria and Rumania. The publication described concentrations of important industries within the "reduit," and the hasty construction of food and munition depots for "the long wind which will be needed in the war of attrition."

Duce Wants to Know Where Europe Begins

By the Associated Press

Madrid, July 24

Press dispatches from Rome indicated today that the Hitler-Mussolini meeting this week was prompted by Il Duce's desire to learn Germany's idea of where the boundaries of Europe begin.

The Rome correspondent of EFE, official Spanish foreign news agency, wrote that the Italian press, taking cognizance of Berlin dispatches which have noted with monotonous regularity the insular character of the Sicilian campaign, had answered that the invasion was part of the Allied plan for the invasion of Europe.

"Therefore, aiding Italy's defense contributes to the defense of the continent," the press articles said.

Norway's Coast

STOCKHOLM, July 24 (AP)—German press reports received here said that fortification work on Norway's middle coast, begun three years ago in anticipation of a possible Allied invasion, was completed recently when the last large battery of guns was put into place.

The reports presumably referred to the Trondheim area, vital to any defense of Norway and frequently described as "the Gibraltar of the North."

"Trained artillerists are awaiting the enemy in order to give him a hot welcome," the Voelkischer Beobachter was quoted.

Norwegian reports said the Germans had installed tanks throughout the Trondheim area containing a substance which generates dense smoke when it comes into contact with the air.

Registered Protest

By the Overseas News Agency

LONDON, July 24—Foreign workers in Germany are doing their bit to impair the home front by clogging the postal system with registered mail.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels's newspaper, Der Angriff, has complained that some Frenchmen have been detected sending as many as 12 registered letters a day, containing unimportant personal correspondence.

Chiefs of labor camps were asked to deal with the situation.

Argentina Denies Fascist Leanings

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 23 (AP)—A Government spokesman told United States correspondents today that the Argentine Government headed by Gen. Pedro Ramirez is neither Fascist nor totalitarian and has no intention to becoming either.

This statement followed publication yesterday of a cryptic communiqué denying reports said to have been published abroad that the Government is planning "political reforms" of a Fascist character.

The spokesman insisted that the pro-democratic press of Argentina was under no restraint in expressing "constructive criticism" of Government policies. He added that the fact that disciplinary measures had been taken against a number of publications did not mean that "excesses" in the pro-Axis press, such as El Pampero, had escaped notice of the authorities. These, he said, already had brought warnings from the Government, which was prepared to take more severe measures against these publications if it should become necessary.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 914,280
1943 volume to date 189,259,760
1942 volume to date 58,405,896

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	52.8	Prev day	52.6
Month ago	51.5	Year ago	36.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62½	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (3.50p)	5	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	6	5⅞	6	
Allegany Corp	39	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	11	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
Allegheny pr pf	5	45	44⅜	45	+ ½
Allegh Ludl 5 .70g	1	29½	29½	29½	
Allen & Dyer (4)	1	158	158	158	
Allied Mills 4g	4	24½	24½	24½	— ½
Allied Strs .45g	11	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1g	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
Amal Leather 2b	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½w	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
Am Beech (1.4w)	2	8½	8½	8½	
Am Brake Sh .65g	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Am Can pf (7) † 120		180½	180⅛	180¼	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 2g	8	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 10⅝g	1	77	77	77	
Am Ch & Cob (1g)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
Am Chicle (4a) † 3		110½	110½	110½	
Am Export L (1g)	5	27	27	27	
Am & For Power	21	7⅛	7	7	
Am&FPS6pf 2.85x	2	75	74¼	75	+1
Am&FPS7pf 3.32x	1	86	86	86	+1½
Am & FP 2 pf	8	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Haw $5 1¼g	1	34	34	34	— ½
Am Hide&Leath	5	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅜
Am Ice	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
Am Ice pf (3½pf)	2	56½	56½	56½	—1
Am Internat ¼g	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy .40g	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Am Metal (1)	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Am News 1.80 †	20	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	0	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	30	44½	42⅞	44⅛	+1⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	49	41¼	40⅛	41¼	+1½
Am Rad&St S .30g	19	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ † 260		69½	69½	69½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	15	43	43	43	+ ¼
Am Smelt pf 7 †	30	156	156	156	— ½
Am Stores (¼g)	3	15	15	15	
Am Sti Fdrs 1¼g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Am Stove .90g		17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob (1g)	14	32⅜	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	158	157⅝	158	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	3	63	63	63	
Am Tob pf (6) † 100		146	145¾	145¾	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½g	7	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1⅓g	7	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	
Am Water Works	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	20	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Armour III	130	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	18	70½	66¾	70½	+5½
Armour III pf	70	72	67	72	+7
Assd Dry Gds ½g	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¼
Atch T & SF 4½g	41	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞	+1⅝
Atl Coast L 1⅓g	4	34½	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (.30g)	3	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 †	50	112	112	112	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1¼g)	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g †	20	67½	67½	67½	— ¾
Austin Nichols	13	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k †	40	81	80½	81	
Aviation Co (.10g)	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	6	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Barker Bros (¼g)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	16	16	16	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	4	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
Benef In L (.60g)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Ben L Lr pf 2½g	1	56	56	56	
Bent & Co 1.60a	3	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ⅜
Best Foods (.80g)	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	8	64⅜	63¾	64⅜	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Blooming ⅝g †	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅞
Blumenthal pf 7 †	10	100	100	100	+2
Boeing Airpl (1g)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
Bond Stores 1.60	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
Borden Co (2.60g)	15	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Bridgeport Br ½g	29	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43	43	43	
Brlyn Un Gas ¼g	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½g	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	30	109⅞	109	109⅞	+ ⅞
Budd Wheel (¼g)	1	9	9	9	
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Bur Add Mach .60	6	14⅛	14	14	
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Butler Bros .30g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Butte Cop&Z ⅛g	1	4	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	4	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Byron Jackson ½g	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calum & Hec .45g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Can Dry G Ale .60	14	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Cane C & O (5) †	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	53	53	53	
Celanese Corp (1g)	6	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	20	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
Celanese 7 pf †	80	117	116½	117	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	127⅜	127⅛	127⅜	
Celotex Corp (¼g) *	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	2	3	3	3	
Cent I L pf 4½ †	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
Cent RR NJ	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Cent V Sug 2½e	5	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	60	60⅝	58½	60⅝	+2⅜
Champ P&F pfA †	6	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	26	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	19	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	3	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½g	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½g	19	15	15	15	
Chi(PT prpf 2½g †	90	53¼	53	53	— ½
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
Childs Co	26	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	3	83⅛	83	83¼	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
City Stores	2	7	7	7	
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	42¼	41¾	42¼	
Clett Peabody 1g	10	38	38	38	—1¼
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	8	22⅛	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
Col & Alk pf 5 †	10	111	111	111	
Col & South †	10	11	11	11	
Col & So 1pf †	40	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Col Fuel & Ir ⅜g	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Colum G & E	20	4½	4½	4½	
Colum Pict (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	6	44	44	44	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Com'wlth & South	22	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
Con & Sou pf (3g)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Conwith Ed 1.05g	8	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7 †	40	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Con C pr pf 6¼ †	50	104	104	104	— ¼
Cons Coppermin	2	5	5	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	10	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	105	104⅞	104⅞	
Cons Laundries	12	5	5	5	+ ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Consun P pf 4½ †	30	102	102	102	
Container Corp ¼g	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	11	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Cont Can (½g)	11	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Cont Motors .30g	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	36¾	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Conv Prod (2.60)	9	59¼	59	59	— ⅛
Coty International	2	2½	2½	2½	
Crane Co (1e)	26	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	106	106	106	
Cream of Wh 1½g	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Crucible Stl (2g)	3	26⅛	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Cuddy Packing	2	19	19	19	
Curtis Publishing	4	6	6	6	
Curt P pr pf 1¼ak	2	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1g	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	2	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ⅛g	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	4	16	16	16	
Day P&L pf4½ †	10	113	113	113	
Deere & Co 1.50e	7	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	9	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Den & Rio Gr pf	5	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	8	2⁄	22	22	
Devon&Ray A 1 †	560	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	40	40	40	
Diam T Motor ½g	1	15	15	15	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	96	96	96	— ½
Dixie C A 2½g †	250	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Domelhlsn hl.20g	2	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	2	66	66	66	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	1	144¾	144¾	144¾	
du Pont deN (2g)	2	154	154	154	+2
DuqLight 1pf 5 †	60	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166¾	166	166¾	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	18	18	18	
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	38	38	38	— ⅛
El Power &Lt	24	6½	6	6	
Endicott-J pf 5 †	90	115	115	115	
Ei Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	73½	73½	73½	
Ei Pr&Lt $7 pf	52	79½	79½	79½	+1⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	6	41½	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	50	83	83	83	—1½
Equit Off Bldg	2	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR (1½g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
Erie RR ct ½g	16	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Evans Products	28	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	+1
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	38	38	38	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼g	7	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	3	49	49	49	
Firest T&R pf 6	2	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	1	38	38	38	
Flintkote ½g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ †	40	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Florence Stove 1g	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	13	13	13	
Food Mach .70g	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Gair (Robert) ¼e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	10	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gaylord pf 2¾ †	50	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Gen Am Inv .40e	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	45½	45	45	— ½
Gen Baking .45g	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	6¾	6½	6¾	
Gen Cb pf 5½ak †	50	56	56	56	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	2	29½	29½	29⅜	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	16	38⅝	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	4	42¼	41½	41½	— ½
Gen Fds pf4½ †	20	115½	115½	115½	— ½
Gen G & El A	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	58	58	58	
Gen Mills 5 pf5 †	150	137	136⅞	137	
Gen Motors (1g)	15	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	3	35½	35	35½	— ½
Gen Prec Eq ½g	6	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Real&Util	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Real&Util pf	3	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	
Gen Refract .60g	1	21¾	21½	21½	
Gen Shoe ¾g	4	15	15	15	
Gen S C pf 4½k †	100	118½	87	88½	+1½
Gen Steel Cast 2	1	24	24	24	
Gillette Saf R ¼g	21	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .30g	13	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½g	7	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅜
Goodyear Tire 1½g	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Granby Con M .60	9	5½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Grand Union	3	16½	16⅛	16½	— ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	6	6	6	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	7	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1⅓g	13	25½	25¼	25¼	
Green (H L) (2g)	11	49	49	49	— ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Grun Air En 1g	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	4	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Hack Water (1½g)	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
Hall Print (1)	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Hanna 65 pf (5) †	30	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Harb-Walker ½g	3	17½	17¼	17½	
Hayes Indust .15g	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Hercules Powd (1g)	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ½
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Household Fin (4)	1	57	57	57	
Houston Oil	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Howe Sound (3)	1	35	35	35	— ½
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	3	14¾	14½	14¾	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	60	47	46¾	47	
Indpls P&L .90g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Inger-Rand (3g)	1	96	96	96	— ¼
Inland Steel (2g)	2	78¾	78½	78¾	+ ¾
Inspirat C Cop ¾g	1	13½	13½	13½	
Interlake Iron ¼g	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	1	71¾	71¼	71¾	
Int Harv pf (7) †	10	176½	176½	176½	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	170	168½	170	—2
Int Mining	2	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Int Miner&Ch ½g	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
Int Nick Can (2)	9	33	32⅞	33	— ⅛
Int Paper	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Int Pap pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
Int Ry pf 1¾ak †	20	69	69	69	— ½
Insurtype Corp ½g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	25	14½	14½	14½	
Int T & T fer ct	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
Interst Dept 5 ⅛g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Int Dept 5 pr 7 †	10	109	109	109	+ ½
Jewel Tea (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Johns-Manville 3g	3	86¼	84¾	86¼	+ ¼
Jones&L Stl 1½g	5	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Kalam St&F (.60)	3	19	19	19	+ ¼
Kan City South	4	8½	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1g	8	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	98	5⅝	4⅝	5⅜	+1
Kinney $5 pf 3k †	90	56	49	56	+8¾
Kresge (SS) ¼g	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	31½	31¼	31¾	— ¼
Lachede Gas †	10	15	15	15	+ ¼
Lambert Co (1½)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	2	32	32	32	
Lehn & Fink .70g	1	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	3	34	33½	34	— ¼
Libb-O-F Glass ¼g	2	41¼	41	41¼	— ¼
Libby McNeil .45g	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Life Savers (1.60)	3	40	40	40	+1¼
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
Liggett&Myers (3)	3	71¼	71	71¼	
Liggett&M pf 7 †	10	121	181	181	
Lima Locomo 1g	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Link-Belt (2)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	6	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic 1a	16	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¼
Lockheed Airc (1g)	7	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
Loew's Inc 2a	9	64½	64	64	+ ½
Lone Star Cem (3)	2	50¼	50	50	—1¼
Lorillard P ½g	6	38¼	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
Louisv & Nash 5g	3	79	78½	79	+1
Louisv G&E A (1)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Louisv G&E B (1)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Ludlum Steel 1g	1	16	16	16	
Lykens Valley (2)	1	15	15	15	
Mack Trucks (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Macy (R H) (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+1
Magma Copper ½g	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Manati Sugar	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Ex	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Mar Midland .16g	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Marks&Sp pr pf †	140	16	16	16	
Marshall Field .80	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½g	2	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Masonite Corp 1a	1	42	42	42	— ⅜
Mathieson Alk ½g	2	24⅝	24½	24½	
May Dept Strs (3)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
McCall Corp 1.40	3	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
McGraw-Hill .35g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
McKess & Rob (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	6	34½	34½	34½	+1
Mengel Co (¼e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Mesta Mach 1⅞g	2	32	31¼	32	+ ¼
Miami Copper (.40g	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Minn-Moline	1	7½	7½	7½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
Monigom Ward (2)	4	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex †	80	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Motor Wheel(.40g)	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
Mueller Brass .80g	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Murphy pf 4¾k †	40

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Public Service Income for Six Months Higher

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey announced that the net income of the corporation and subsidiary companies in the first six months of 1943 was $8,180,895, or $219,840 more than in the corresponding period of 1943.

Operating and other revenues totaled $90,761,458, an increase of $8,528,115 over those of the same period in 1942. Operating expenses, maintenance, depreciation and retirement expenses were $51,509,522, an increase of $6,286,589.

Taxes for the period, the corporation announced, were $887,581 more than in the first half of 1942, $384,424 of this increase being in federal income and excess profits taxes. The total tax bill of the corporation was $23,102,185.

Endicott Johnson Corp. reported for the 52 weeks ended May 29 consolidated net profit of $2,364,704, equal to $4.93 a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,310,361, or $4.80 a share, for the like 1942 period. The 1943 profit of the shoe manufacturing concern is subject to renegotiation. It was after provision of $750,000 for future inventory declines and war contingencies.

International Shoe Co. reported for the six months ended May 31 consolidated net profit of $3,385,320, equal to $1.01 a share on common stock, against $3,631,353, or $1.08 a share in the same perid of 1942. The 1943 profits were after a reserve of $250,000 for contingencies and provision of $1,732,302 for federal income taxes and $4,384,840 for excess profits taxes. Regarding renegotiation of the company's 1942 government sales, the company said a satisfactory settlement was expected in the near future and provision for such settlement and any prospective similar settlement with respect to the first six months of 1943 was reflected in the current financial statement.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reported net income for the quarter ended June 30 was $365,533, equal to 39 cents a common share, against $211,221 or 20 cents on common in the comparable quarter of 1942. For the first half of this year net was $704,697, equal to 75 cents a common share, compared with $556,092 or 57 cents a share in the first six months of 1942. Earnings were after provision for preferred stock dividends.

The Magma Copper Co. reported net income for six months ended June 30 was $362,279, equal to 85 cents a share, against $504,925 or $1.24 a share in the first half of 1942. Profits were reported before depletion.

General Aniline & Film Corp. reported a quarterly net profit of $1,183,000, equal to $1.02 on class A stock and 14 cents on class B stock for the period ended June 30, compared to $1,101,000, equal to $1.56 on class A and 15 cents on class B during the same period last year.

Howe Sound Co. reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 was $340,991, equal to 74 cents a share, compared with $417,887 or 90 cents a share in the corresponding 1942 quarter.

The Murray Corp. of America reported for nine months ended May 31 net profit of $941,710, equal to 89 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $885,187, or 83 cents a share, in the like months of 1942.

Martin-Parry Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the quarter ended May 31 net profit of $46,875, equal to 11 cents a share on its capital, against $87,309, or 18 cents a share, in the like period of 1942.

General Tire & Rubber Co. announced net sales of $25,910,741 for the six months ended May 31, 1943, and company president William O'Neil said this was 82 per cent greater than sales of the same period last year when $13,391,741 were recorded. Earnings per share jumped from $1.09 in 1942 to $1.70 for the six months period this year and net profit increased from $64,310 in 1942 to $96,265, Mr. O'Neil said.

Continental Motors Corporation, in its statement for the six months period ended last April 30 reports net profits of $2,992,356.10 after all charges, including depreciation, federal income and excess profits taxes and after allowing reserves and charges-offs. For the same period a year ago the corporation reported net earnings of $1,926,178.

The Industrial Rayon Corp. reported $797,848 net profit for the six months ended June 30, against $771,499 the same period of 1942. Net sales were $10,381,412, against $10,347,180 the same months of last year, and tax provision was $1,818,414, compared with $2,976,000. The corporation has plants at Cleveland and at Covington, Va.

Eagle-Picher Lead Company reported consolidated net profit of $1,170,215 for six months ended May 31, after provisions for all charges, taxes and an appropriation of $150,000 to a special amortization reserve. This equalled $1.29 a common share against $923,170, or $1.01 per share for the corresponding six months of 1942.

Postal Telegraph, Inc., reported a net loss of $2,324,269 for May compared with net loss of $380,839 for the same month last year. For the five months ended May 31 the net loss was $3,711,810 against $1,900,866 in the similar period last year. Results for 1943 reflected a $2,000,000 wage adjustment ordered by the war labor board.

Electric Bond & Share Co. reported quarterly net earnings for the period ended March 31 as $1,324,737, compared with quarterly earnings of $1,390,438 in 1942, while earnings for the 12 months ended March 31 were reported as $5,539,340, compared to $8,251,847 last year.

Truax-Traer Coal Company reports for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1943, consolidated net profit of $1,025,049, after all charges. This was equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to $2.10 a share on 477,650 shares of common stock outstanding April 30, 1943, and compares with net for the previous year of $845,243, equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to $1.86 a share on 440,851 common shares then outstanding.

The Phillips Jones Corp. and subsidiary companies report for the six months ended May 31, 1943, a net profit of $192,993 after provision for federal and state income and federal excess profits taxes of $400,000. This compares with net profit for the six months ended May 31, 1942, of $308,338 after provision for federal and state income and federal excess profits taxes of $370,000 and after provision for contingencies of $100,000.

Northeast Airlines, Inc. annual statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, just made public, reveals net profit of $77,097 after provision for Federal income taxes. In addition, there was a nonrecurring profit of $105,898.02 arising from the sale of certain aircraft, engines, equipment, and parts. All extension and development costs were written off during the year. At Dec. 31, 1942, surplus totaled $43,393.

Caterpillar Tractor Company reported June net profit of $734,545 against $485,020 in June, 1942. Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1943, was $3,464,925 against $2,468,853 in the same months of last year.

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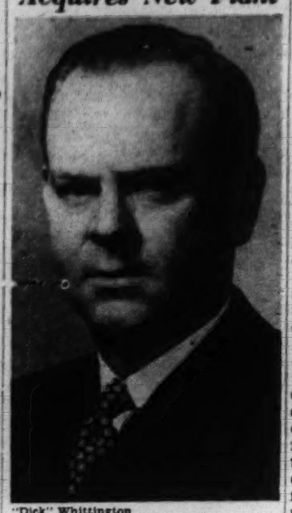

"Dick" Whittington

Randolph C. Walker

Randolph C. Walker, President of Aircraft Accessories Corp., announces the acquisition by his firm of a controlling interest in Phonette Co. of America, Los Angeles makers of radio components. Mr. Walker becomes chairman of Phonette, which will be operated as a subsidiary under the direction of the electronics division of Aircraft Accessories.

Leaders Warn Production Lag, Due to Overoptimism, Perilous

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two men who ought to know just what our war production is today, Lieut.-Gen. Brehon Somervell, Army Service Forces commander, and Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, stopped here Friday to warn that reports of a serious lag in war goods production are unfortunately true, and to plead earnestly with industrialists to help get the war machine back on schedule.

"We come to you today," General Somervell said at an Association of Commerce luncheon, "in complete agreement that our production program required to meet our schedules to supply our armed forces is seriously lagging, and that our people must be informed of the grave consequences if we fail to obtain their unstinted support. Ironically, the news of victories abroad makes our task doubly difficult at home. Our people must be warned against the danger of overoptimism which is causing many to let down with the news of success in our first offensives."

Warns of Overoptimism

Mr. Wilson declared that "war production output is currently not reaching the scheduled goals—and that situation creates a serious and immediate problem for all of us who are assembled here today."

Mr. Wilson also echoed General Somervell's warning note about overoptimism as an important factor in the let-up."

"Many people," he said, "have read the large figures of war output to date, and they feel we have nothing more to worry about."

While both noted the inevitable effect of production schedules of unpredictable changes in fighting strategy, and the need to make called-for adjustments in this respect, it was made clear that the lag is due mainly to failure to increase the rate of production of those items for which there is a continued need.

Total production, General Somervell said, slipped from $1,550,000,000 in April to $1,500,000,000 in May, and while the June record was somewhat better, it was still behind April. If this hungry wartime customer of American industry does not get a net increase of some $400,000,000 per month in production this fall, he noted, "our military objectives must be changed."

During the last half of the year, he said, industry must produce 61 per cent of the total number of airplanes scheduled to be produced this year, 59.6 per cent of the ordnance requirements, 67.9 of the signal corps schedule, 65.1 per cent of the engineering needs and 68.9 per cent of the chemical warfare schedule.

Production shifts, of the kind which, according to stories just released in Washington, have meant the closing of a number of ordnance plants, must not lead the public to believe, General Somervell warned, that there is a reduction in need.

Mr. Wilson, who in private life is president of the General Electric Company, cited as causes of the production lag, absenteeism, strikes, management delays, overconfidence due to military successes, and even the "hot weather."

Deplores Disputes

He laid particular stress on the bad effect of industrial disputes, urging wider adoption of the labor-management committee plan, noting that managers and workers have sat down together in some 20,000 large war plants, pooling their knowledge and experience, to make a common attack on production problems.

"The success of labor-management committees," he said, "proves conclusively that among reasonable and patriotic men an earnest attempt to understand the point of view of the other fellow swiftly does away with troubles that delay production."

Difficult as it would be to trace the wave of optimism that has been felt in recent weeks in this section to a specific slackening of production of war goods, it is certain that there have been both, coincidentally, and Government and industrial leaders here agree that those responsible for the production machine generally have needed just such a frank prodding as Mr. Wilson and General Somervell offered. The two men, determined, and earnest, were greeted with marked enthusiasm by the Chicago businessmen.

Failure of Retail Firms Seen Not So Serious as Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 24—There are two ways to read a recent Chicago report which states that one-seventh of the retailers in Cook County, Illinois, have "gone under in the war."

One is to take the news as it stands, which would lead to the conclusion that this is a pretty risky time for anyone to go into the retail business.

The other is to compare the figures with normal peace-time years, and this leads to quite different conclusions.

Paul Kunning, manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce's domestic commerce department has made such a comparison. He has also studied national figures. From them he draws the conclusion that while there are more business casualties now than in normal times, the increase is quite small—certainly far less than the headlines would indicate. In ordinary peace years a goodly number of retail firms go out of business, too. Of the 1,600,000 retail establishments in the United States, about 250,000 close their doors in normal years. This is a little less than one out of seven. If the number to close this year is 300,000, as one Department of Commerce official predicted at the beginning of 1943, it is really a slight increase in view of gasoline rationing and tire restrictions which accounted for a fair percentage of this number, Mr. Kunning points out.

Few New Stores

The chief trouble, as he sees it, is not so much the number of stores closing as the lack of new stores opening. People are extremely hesitant about starting in the retail business at this time. This reluctance is responsible for reducing the total number of retail places below normal.

Still there are courageous individuals who do not hesitate to start in business now. The Association of Commerce gets many letters from them, asking where they can buy this or that to stock their new stores. Officials of that organization are inclined to encourage them, recalling that it was during the First World War that Sears, Roebuck & Co., started their retail chain successfully. What is more, they note the Chicago Mail Order Company is launching retail stores during the present conflict. Such moves are made by people who have given a great deal of study to the situation.

The statistics, however, if read without knowledge of the background, appear discouraging. One out of every seven of the retail businessmen in Cook County who paid sales taxes to the State before Pearl Harbor have been crossed off the list as no longer in business.

Reviewing the casualties among businesses in the State as a whole, James C. Downs, a divisional chairman of the Chicago Real Estate Board, figures out that among 2,500 stores lost to the sales tax rolls are about 1,000 restaurants, 1,130 taverns, and a good number of filling stations, and electrical appliance stores.

Survey Made

The Chicago Sun has made a study of the Chicago classified telephone directory, comparing it with the directory of September, 1940, and has found, as would be expected, marked declines in dealers in both new and used automobiles, in radio stores, in filling stations, and, in less degree, in radio service shops. More surprising is a drop of 13.8 per cent in beauty shops. Meat markets declined in number 18.7 per cent, but groceries increased in number 4.9 per cent.

These figures in the main confirm the Association of Commerce analysis which shows that fewer new firms are going into business.

Yet in spite of all that has been said on the negative side, there are still just about the same number of retail business houses in the United States as there were in 1917, according to this student of business.

People in this County need not fear, therefore, that the report of "one out of seven closing" means that Chicagoans will have to take to the mail order catalog, although it is widely recognized that many individual retailers face peculiarly difficult problems at this time, and that it takes courage and patience for them to stay in business despite them, as so many do, according to the figures.

New Shortage Facing Public as Demand For Safety Deposit Boxes Grows

MINNEAPOLIS — A new, unadvertised shortage creeping up on the U. S. public will soon be found in safety deposit boxes. White-collar workers and wage earners clutching War Bonds in their hands have swarmed into banks and trust companies in recent months and rented safety boxes for the first time in their lives, reports the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Safety box occupancy is at an all-time high; rentals since January 1 are up 31 per cent over the same period of a year ago; some banks are already sold out on small boxes, which comprise the great majority of their safe deposit receptacles.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war with its resulting wave of pay boosts, an estimated 50 per cent of the approximately 11,000,000 safety deposit boxes in the United States were rented. Today the occupancy figure is estimated at 75 to 80 per cent; by the year's end there will be no smaller boxes vacant in many regions, bank officials predict.

No tendency to hoard currency, as in 1933, is observed by vault employees. Besides, the total of money in circulation is rising steadily, the report points out.

The real answer is simply that more people have more valuables to protect; this is the reason for the rush of Bill Jones and Thomas Kelly to the polished grills of the safety deposit department. It is the War Bond drives that have really brought in the crowds, who once a box is rented also use it to tuck away their insurance policies, home deeds and mortgage papers, copies of their income tax statement, grandfather's watch, and other valuables. Once acquired, the safety box habit is likely to carry on after the war, the report predicts.

Dow Chemical Co. Net Is $8,225,301

MIDLAND, Mich. (AP)—Dow Chemical Company and subsidiaries reported net consolidated earnings for the fiscal year ended May 31, of $8,225,301 after all charges and tax provisions. For the preceding year earnings totalled $9,221,485.

Sales for the fiscal year just ended aggregated $105,427,854 compared with $78,359,997.

The report showed the company paid out $38,355,000 in salaries and wages during the year compared with $22,898,000 in the preceding 12 months.

Coffee Exchange Head Sees Trade Assurance in O.E.W.

NEW YORK (AP)—William B. Craig, president of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, said creation of the Office of Economic Warfare under Leo T. Crowley offered an opportunity to clarify federal wartime policies on foreign imports and purchases.

He added that it gave assurance to those in international trade that the Government was not moving to eliminate the present system from the postwar economic program.

"Such clarification of present policies and reassurance for the future," Mr. Craig said, "Should extend to foreign purchases and imports of cocoa, sugar, coffee, tin, copper, wool and hides and other commodities which the country must import."

Mutual Life Sees Little War Effect On Mortality Rate

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York said in reporting on its operations in the first half of 1943 that the war had little effect on the overall mortality rate among the company's 1,000,000 policyholders.

The ratio in the first half, including war death claims was slightly higher than for the same period of 1942 but lower than for the like months of 1941 and 1940.

Voluntary surrenders of policies were 41 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year because of improved economic conditions, the report said, adding that claims under accidental deaths were one-third less.

The company's holding of U. S. Government securities were $663,700,000 on June 30, an increase of more than $150,000,000 over the same date last year. Total admitted assets of $1,618,686,901 increased $31,200,000 in the 1943 first half and $51,500,000 since June 30, 1942.

Penna Electric Hearing On Bond Issue Set Aug. 3

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has set Aug. 3 for a hearing on an application by the Pennsylvania Electric Co., of Johnstown, Pa., for permission to issue and sell at competitive sale $4,000,000 principal amount of its first mortgage bonds, due 1973.

The company said the proposed bond issue will be sold to provide funds to acquire $4,000,000 principal amount of Keystone Public Service Co. first mortgage 5 per cent series bonds due 1978. Pennsylvania has also filed an application with the commission asking permission to acquire Keystone, a subsidiary of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Utilities Co.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reported net income of $3,027,887 for the fiscal year ended last June 30, as against $2,647,394 for the previous fiscal year. Earnings of $5.13 per share on 6 per cent preferred stock was reported for the year, compared with $4.11 for the year ended June 30, 1942.

Retail Sales Gains Reflect War Economy

Inflation and increased consumer incomes in 1942 led to a 12.4 per cent rise in dollar sales in department stores over 1941, according to the Harvard Bureau of Business Research in a new study. Since it is estimated that the average price level for department store merchandise for 1942 was nearly 11 per cent higher in 1942 than in 1941 it follows that there was not a large increase in the quantity of merchandise sold.

On the basis of confidential statements submitted by independent department stores of all sizes to the Bureau, it is reported that dollar operating costs mounted less rapidly than sales with the result that expense in relation to sales was at the lowest level in 14 years.

Dollar and percentage earnings before income taxes were high, but income and excess profits taxes commonly required 6.1 per cent of sales leaving final earnings for dividend and surplus requirements amounting to 3.65 per cent of sales.

Impact of War Economy

The impact of various elements in the wartime economy can be seen in several operating items. For example, the restrictions on the manufacture and sale of lines of goods such as electric washing machines and vacuum cleaners are seen in a decline in the percentage of total sales in home furnishings departments.

Restrictions in installment sales ordered in Regulation W also may have contributed to this decline. The effect of credit regulations is shown in a fall in the average percentage relationship of accounts receivable to average accounts receivable outstanding in 1942 compared to 1941. This figure typically did not exceed 21.0 per cent in 1942, whereas in 1941 it had varied from 21.5 per cent to 25.0 per cent for stores of different sizes.

Losses from bad debts as a percentage of credit sales also were lower in 1942 than in 1941. Partly as a result of Regulation W and partly as a result of the increased amount of cash in the hands of industrial and other workers the percentage of cash sales increased and the percentage of credit sales dropped.

The effect of the curtailment of deliveries in the face of gasoline shortages are shown not only in a lowered proportion of merchandise delivered but also in reductions in the delivery cost percentage as compared with 1941.

Encouraged by the Government to restrict special services, the stores were able to reduce customer returns and allowances to the lowest percentage of sales in 14 years. This decrease of returns, of course, also was associated with curtailment of delivery services since the return of goods in other years usually meant special pick-up calls for merchandise.

Manpower Problem

Department store management in 1942 was faced with a difficult manpower problem. The personnel turnover was large; and in order to meet the demands of a growing volume of business, stores frequently had to increase the number of employees on the pay roll. There was an indication of a stepping-up in the proportion of part-time employees and little indication of any increase in the average number of transactions completed per employee. With the larger dollar volume of sales per salesperson reflecting chiefly price level changes, there was a decline in percentage of pay-roll costs in 1942 as compared with 1941.

These findings are based on the bulletin just released by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research under the sponsorship of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The report for 1942, written by Professor Malcolm P. McNair, is the 23rd in a series which was instituted in 1920 as one of the pioneer projects in the intensive study of distribution costs.

The results for 1942 reflect the operations of 477 department store and specialty store firms. It is estimated that the sales of these reporting firms made up more than 31 per cent of the total sales of department and specialty stores in the United States in 1942.

More War Contracts For New York Firms

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Receipts of an additional nearly three billion dollars in war contracts by New York firms in four months has boosted the total since June, 1940, to $11,713,000,000; second highest in the nation.

The total, representing 9.9 per cent of the nation's contracts, is outranked only by California, Commerce Commissioner M. P. Catherwood announced. California's total was $12,032,000,000.

Maine's Tax Contribution To Government Soars

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Maine's total contribution to the Federal Government in internal revenue taxes was $70,147,824 in 1943 as compared with $36,671,608 in 1942, a U. S. Treasury report disclosed.

The increase reflected the flat 90 per cent excess profits tax which supplanted the former scale graduated up to 60 per cent. Throughout the nation the excess profits levy boosted industry's total Federal tax payments for the fiscal year ended June 30 to $9,673,942,416, more than twice the $4,687,462,296 of the preceding year.

Maine's corporation tax collections increased from $10,439,481 in 1942 to $13,948,617 in 1943 and the State's individual income tax collections from $12,482,544 to $25,182,645.

Returns to Post

Ralph S. Damon

American Airlines, Inc., announces that Mr. Damon will return to its organization Sept. 1 as vice-president and general manager. He was granted a leave of absence from American in May, 1941, to become President of the Republic Aviation Corp. to assist the latter company in attaining quantity production of the P-47 Thunderbolt.

Congress to Be Told of Postwar Aviation Plans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri said he had received State Department assurances that this Government will make no international commitments on postwar aviation developments without first consulting Congress.

Senator Clark recently discussed the aviation situation with both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull. The Missouri Senator said he had been informed that the interdepartmental committee headed by Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, Jr., would consult with a special Senate commerce subcommittee, of which Senator Clark is chairman, before making any decisions on aviation questions.

The Berle committee has been carrying on conversations with representatives of other nations touching on such questions as freedom of the air.

At the same time, Senator Clark asserted, his own committee is studying actions taken by foreign governments in an effort to develop their international airlines, with particular attention to what the British and Canadians have done.

In this connection, a half a dozen possible courses were under study, he said, including the possibility of establishing a government monopoly in the operation of airlines to foreign countries, the creation of a private corporation in which the Government would own a majority of the stock, a similar corporation in which the Government would be a minority stockholder, and designation of one private company to develop all of the overseas routes.

He said the suggestion also had been made that domestic airlines form a private corporation in which all would participate on a percentage basis in operation of foreign lines.

The Missouri Senator said the question of government subsidies, such as those granted to steamship lines in the past, also had been raised, adding that he personally opposed the subsidy plan.

The Clark committee which has been holding informal conferences with aviation leaders from time to time probably will hold public hearings this fall.

Argentina to Use Wheat for Fuel

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The use of 2,000,000 tons of old wheat and 500,000 additional tons of linseed to make heating oils was authorized by the government in an attempt to alleviate the acute fuel shortage.

A decree giving the Petroleum Deposits Commission full control of all combustibles fixes prices of 45 pesos a ton for wheat and 310 pesos a ton on linseed oil. (The Argentine peso is equal to a little under 30 cents in United States currency.)

It was believed restrictions on the export of linseed oil would be continued despite high prices obtainable for the oil. The conversion of 500,000 tons, authoritative sources said, would leave less than 1,000,000 tons of seeds in reserve to meet local consumption needs and to enable planting for the coming season.

Last year Argentina burned corn surpluses and now is suffering shortages because of crop shrinkage.

In addition to wheat set aside for fuel, the Ministry of Agriculture also has authorized the use of 500,000 tons of wheat as cattle feed.

Illinois Gives Approval To Equal Pay for Women

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Equal pay for women legislation, applying to manufacturers only and effective July 1, 1944, was signed by Gov. Dwight H. Green.

The measure is designed to require employers of six or more persons to pay men and women equal wages for equal work, with allowances for experience, skills and other differentials.

The bill provides that violations shall be misdemeanors punishable by fines of $25 to $100.

Free Enterprise to Face Vital Employment Test After the War

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Where there is smoke, there is fire. There are many sayings more pithy than this one, but few more applicable to political or economic situations. Today on various public sounding boards are to be heard warnings that the freedom of opportunity so characteristic of the American scene in the past is endangered.

The charge is heard that already it has suffered seriously at the hands of officialdom and that restrictions make it a ghost of its former self. Unless this capstone of democracy be accorded its rightful place, it is feared that the proponents of Federal planning will take over in the postwar economy. It is the public which will determine whether free enterprise or political management is to have the opportunity to try out its plans after the war.

Businessmen are convinced that free enterprise has to be fought for just as vigorously as the other freedoms which were given worldwide publicity at the Atlantic Charter meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Just why these two leaders hit upon four freedoms and not five or six has not been explained, but the omission from the Atlantic Charter of any mention of the freedom of economic opportunity for the individual has since been widely noted.

Freedom of Opportunity Vital

This freedom of enterprise or of opportunity is vital to the American way of life. Its abrogation would be as detrimental to the American industrial system and to the dignity of the individual as any other of the officially endorsed freedoms. In fact this freedom can well be defended as standing ahead of the "fear and want" freedoms. It is a freedom that began to blossom after the Magna Charta and came to fruition in these United States. It is time to see whether the restraints on this freedom, arising out of past abuses and possibly out of collectivistic philosophy, call for a stricter accounting by the people of its public servants.

The question whether free enterprise is as badly off as the alarm ringers say is a matter of opinion. The promulgators of restrictive legislation and of hampering directives state that businessmen's activities are as free as the good of the public permits. They point to growing industrial profits, to dollar-a-year men called to Washington to administer powerful boards, to the solicitude with which Congressional committees watch over industry's welfare, and to the consultation by Federal bureaus with private groups before definitive action is taken. These are the evidences of democracy in action, say the Washington apologists.

Indictment by Business

The answer comes fast from business interests. They say that private enterprise has been steadily weakened by growing regulations and increased control, that reform and socialistic experiment lurk constantly behind bureaucratic procedures, that the Government, while attempting to gather more and more power into its hands, nevertheless bows timorously to various pressure groups, that the Department of Justice in the midst of war engages in prosecutions of the railroads, truck lines, the Pullman Co., the Associated Press, and various industrial concerns; that Federal bureaus usurp Congressional powers, etc.

The business plaint arises in no large measure from the fact that the New Dealers, if that term be now appropriate for those who are administering the law, are regarded not as practical men conversant with the ramifications of trade, finance and industry, but as theorists. Their belief, as stated by one of their economists, is that the American economy is now a mature one, without any frontiers to allow for growth, and that, being or becoming static, it requires a planned or controlled economy. In such a state, public works would have to take the place of expanding private enterprises in order to give employment to everybody. To the entrepreneur, this picture is one of unalloyed pessimism.

Political Platforms

The man who proposed that the major political parties be asked to state specifically in their platforms in what measure they believed in free or private enterprise performed an act of public service. At a time when various aspects of collectivism are in the air, the voter, who is still convinced that free men must have free enterprise, should have the opportunity of voting his convictions. Of course, platforms are a device to get in on, and political promises are reedlike, but to record principles is never useless. It is up to the electorate to see that performance follows promise.

What is the essence of free enterprise? It is the freedom to compete in production under adequate policing to the end that greater abundance will enhance the standard of living. If there cannot be an advancing standard of living for all in a period of peace then the populace is working on a treadmill. Paradoxically, risk-taking is essential, to security. For it is the benefits that come from risking capital in the new or the untried that form the basis for the increasing security of the great mass of citizens. And what was the luxury of yesterday becomes the necessity of today.

The evidence that business leaders and proponents of free enterprise will have an honored place in the postwar period is to be seen in the way they are shouldering their responsibilities during the war period. There is no group that has more quickly and unreservedly put its efforts and resources at the disposal of the nation than the managers of big and little enterprises.

By and large, profits have been subordinated to patriotism, and consistent with their position as stewards of stock and bondholders' assets, they have joined hands with the government to prosecute the war. The magnificent story of current production is the industrial marvel of the world and a tribute to both labor and management. It proves again the validity of the proposition that free men under capitalism can outproduce any other system in the world.

Advantages of Free Competition

It is necessary to reiterate the advantages of a free, competitive economy as against a bureaucracy where regulation and control stifle individual initiative. There are times when the latter course appears the easiest, but the cost to the human spirit in the long run is disastrous.

Despite innumerable attempts in each generation to level down, attempts which seem to stem from collectivistic theory, society is inclined to reward enterprise and merit, and to accord some privilege to thrift. Without thrift, there would be little or no investment of capital; without capital there would be a lack of tools and plant; and without new tools there would be no increased production or lower prices or higher wages.

One of the important steps toward a realization of the aims of free enterprise would be a widespread recognition on the part of employer and employee that their interests are essentially mutual. Elimination of the antagonisms between management and labor would strengthen the basis for opposing the spread of socialistic doctrine, or the expanded use of dictatorial powers.

At any rate, private enterprise will have its big chance after this war. Senator Walter George says it "will be definitely on the spot again," meaning that it will have to provide jobs. These should be forthcoming, says the Senator, if revenue laws permit free enterprise to function. Recent declarations by leaders show industry is accepting the challenge.

Wholesale Prices Decline Slightly In July 17 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was a slight decline in the general level of prices in the primary markets during the week ended July 17, the all-commodity index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics easing to 102.9 per cent of the 1926 average from the 103.0 figure of the week previous. The current price level is down 0.6 per cent from a month ago, but is 4.7 per cent higher than on July 18, 1942.

Farm products, led by seasonal declines in potato prices, fell 0.8 per cent during the week. Food prices on the average were similarly lower, led by declines in eggs, oats, steers, hogs, dried beans and onions.

(1926=100) Commodity grps	July 17 1943	July 10 1943	P.C. Changes to July 17, '43 from July 1943	July 1942
All commod'ties	*102.9	*103.0	—0.1	+ 4.7
Farm products	*125.0	*126.0	—0.8	+19.2
Foods	106.5	107.3	—0.7	+ 8.3
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 0.3
Textile products	96.9	96.9		+ 0.1
Fuel & light mtls	81.6	81.5	+0.1	+ 2.5
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8		— 0.1
Bldg materials	110.6	110.5	+0.1	+ 0.4
Chem & allied	100.1	100.1		+ 3.0
House furnish'gs	104.4	104.3	+0.1	
Misc commod	91.6	91.6		+ 2.2
Raw materials	*113.4	*114.0	—0.5	+14.0
Semimnfd ateis	92.7	92.7		— 0.1
Manufact prods	*99.6	*99.6		+ 0.9
Com other than farm products	*98.1	*98.1		+ 1.2
Com other than farm and foods	*97.0	*96.9	+0.1	+ 1.1

*Preliminary

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Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Stadium Opera on Grand Plane

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"Carmen" and "La Traviata" at the Lewisohn Stadium with all-Metropolitan casts have brought up in a particularly interesting way the question of open-air performances of opera. Audiences of as high as 17,000 attended, and there was no doubting their enthusiasm. But problems of artistic sufficiency are not always to be settled on the basis of applause, particularly where there are personalities to be had at bargain prices, and the mere fact that an attempt was made in these productions to parallel the winter performances at the opera house invites the application of critical standards more exacting than have commonly been brought to bear at Stadium opera evenings in the past.

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The new stage undoubtedly encouraged the Stadium committee in its resolve to outdo all that they had done before in the transfer of the lyric drama to their outdoor amphitheater. The recent ballet performances there had demonstrated the advantages of its roominess and its facilities for handling and lighting scenery in accordance with ordinary indoor procedure.

So Herbert Graf of the Metropolitan was engaged to stage the operas, and for "Carmen" at least an adequate scenic background was provided. At the first performance of "La Traviata," for some unexplained reason, Violetta's drawing room was a garden, and her garden was a drawing room, thus reversing the scenic sequence, though the stage business went on as usual without regard to exteriors and interiors.

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Heading the "Carmen" cast were Gladys Swarthout in the title role, Nadine Conner as Micaela, Jan Peerce as Don José and Alexander Sved as Escamillo. All had sung their roles at one time or another at the Metropolitan. Miss Swarthout again had a dusky make-up that seemed to have been designed for the films rather than for the lights of a theater; and her acting, though animated and filled with earnestly contrived detail, carried less conviction than her singing, which was smooth and expressive and quite generally aided by the generous amplification. Miss Conner's light soprano gained even more by its magnification, and her portrayal was a sympathetic one. Mr. Peerce, in exceptionally good voice, sang the tenor part in a manner to arouse justifiable enthusiasm. But the witticism of the listener who was uncertain as to whether Escamillo sang the Toreador Song to represent himself or the bull was particularly pertinent in the case of Mr. Sved, who pumped his big tones out with a shake that the amplification converted into a prodigious blur.

Mr. Peerce appeared again in "La Traviata," as did also his baritone colleague. Favored by the prevailing enlargement of the singers' voices, the tenor sounded like one of the robusto category, instead of the lyric artist that he is. His singing had style and fluency, however, and his clear high tones were none the less welcome by reason of their added resonance. Mr. Sved pushed his voice less in the duets with Violetta, with the result that his singing had more of definition and less of wobble, but his "Di Provenza" was scarcely a model of restraint or unified tone production.

Violetta was sung by Bidu Sayao. More than any other singer in either of the operas, she was made to project tones so much more voluminous than her own as to be virtually a different singer. Such are the ways of amplification that in the duets with the big-voiced Mr. Sved her usually fragile, if neatly centered, notes seemed to have almost the weight and thrust of his. Her characterization had its familiar charm, but it was as a soprano with fullness as well as flexibility of voice that the Brazilian stirred the heaviest applause of the evening with her singing of the "Sempre libera."

Alexander Smallens conducted, and the orchestra was that of the Philharmonic-Symphony. All things considered, these were undoubtedly the best performances of opera the Stadium has known, particularly as concerned stage routine and the quality of the singing.

Puzzles in Abstraction Posed

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Two summer shows have opened recently in New York's museums, and are well worth seeing in illustration of the widely divergent character of the events now open to the public. The more advanced theoretically speaking is the exhibition at the Museum of Non-objective Painting, sponsored by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation; the more revealing along lines of inter-American cultural understanding, the show of Chilean contemporary art at the Metropolitan Museum. The Non-objective art remains on display throughout the summer, the work by the Latin-American painters and sculptors through July 31.

Those who plan to visit the former should not be disappointed if they find it entirely non-literary and almost completely disassociated from everyday experience. For "non-objective" means precisely what it implies—that the ideas of the exhibiting painters and printmakers have nothing at all to do with nature or reality, or anything that is recordable through the human eye or camera. The entire program backed by about 20 artists and 100 exhibits is in fact immersed in the complete negation of visual images.

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Cut off from nature, the artists, like all abstractionists, are peculiarly limited in their means of expression, yet what they do with their self-invented systems of lines, shapes and colors in order to express themselves is the result of the most elaborate and concentrated inquiry imaginable. Many of the artists hold to a strictly geometrical formula in plotting and patterning designs which it must be confessed seem a good deal lacking in profound esthetic appeal, while others work more freely, and with lyrical feeling manage to create with greater freedom and enjoyment.

Although this show numbers among its participants such well known non-objectivists as Moholy-Nagy, Hilla Rebay, Werner Drewes, Charles Smith and several others, it is clear that at least two of the artists who share the largest representation on the walls have been invited for the summer display with especial confidence.

Harry Bertoia, a relative newcomer, who has 19 wood-block designs in color, of which several are marked as recent acquisitions, uses musical terms to describe his subjects. He works with precise but graceful line and delicate color and usually avoids the somewhat general "geometric" classification into which the exhibited work falls.

On the other hand, Rolph Scarlett, whose 12 canvases are extremely large (and to no apparent great advantage, since what he has to say might be said with equal validity in much less space), uses cones, circles, and triangles as design elements. He is a forceful colorist, but in painting follows a restricted plan, somewhat reminiscent of the work of such established artists as Wassily Kandinsky, Rudolph Bauer, and other moderns on whose precepts much of the program of the Museum of Non-objective Painting is predicated.

In addition to Bertoia and Scarlett, up and coming abstractionists such as Dwinnell Grant, John Sennhauser, Marguerite Hohenberg, Jean Xceron and Alice L. Mattern have been invited to show their recent work.

This often amounts to their receiving generous representation in a season-long series of recurring non-objective art displays. At the same time, Mme. Rebay's designs manifest distinct verve and lyricism, and are among the handsomest paintings shown. Moholy-Nagy, who works in the Bauhaus tradition, is engrossed in the possibilities of designing with synthetic materials, and uses plexiglas, wood and other substances in adroitly scientific compositions.

There is not a great deal that one can describe intelligibly in a show of this sort even though its manifestations are varied and resourceful. As the confirmed non-objectivist will tell you, everything depends upon the experiencing of the pictures without inhibitions of any kind, and with a willingness to enjoy the suggestive moods set up by them. The display offers at the same time the largest presentation of contemporary non-objective art by Americans which has yet been given by the Museum, and occupies an entire floor of the building.

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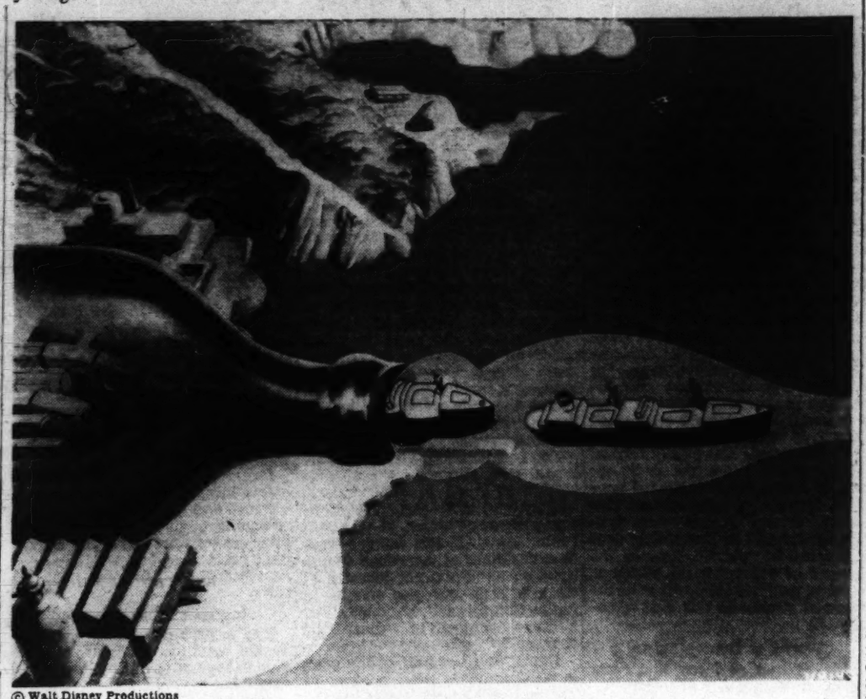
The Chilean art has been installed in four adjoining and spacious galleries at the Metropolitan and appears extremely attractive. Coming from a country whose reinvigorated art development covers a period of only about 15 years, since the institution of the government reforms in 1928, the exhibition shows a marked receptivity to modern and international art trends, as most progressive countries do, including the United States, whose art work it in many a sense parallels.

While the general trend is along impressionist lines, including some substantial achievements by artists such as Arturo Valenzuela, Armando Lira, Roberto Humeres and Jorge Caballero, the viewpoints of both post-impressionism and surrealism may be noted in the paintings. Some especially clever work is shown by Camilo Mori, the painter of two interiors, one in his decorative earlier style, and the other emphatically surrealist in flavor, and by José Perotti, one of the most accomplished of the several watercolorists represented. A group of portrait busts with a fine head by the distinguished sculptor, Raul Vargas, is included in the show.



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Walt Disney Illustrates a Bottleneck of Production

Scene from "Victory Through Air Power," new Disney feature based on the De Seversky book

Folk Tunes Underlie Motets

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

To those unfamiliar with the medieval background there is something oddly incongruous about the ceremonial and liturgical dances which, for hundreds of years, were once regularly performed in European cathedrals and churches. Only less strange to us is the use by medieval composers of the popular song and folktune as "cantus firmus" in their masses and motets. Sanctioned by time and custom this practice seems to have struck no one as unseemly. The masses were known by the titles of their melodies; and to the medieval mind apparently there was no inappropriateness in the mass of "The Red Noses," the mass of "Farewell, my Love," or that of "He Has a Pale Face," and "The Armed Man"—an old Provençal melody which sustained the masses of no less than twenty-eight composers.

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Lately, at a concert given in aid of the Belgian Red Cross, we heard a Kyrie and Credo from the Mass "Reviens vers Moy" ("Come Back to Me") by Philippe de Monte, a contemporary of Palestrina and Roland de Lassus. To the modern ear there is nothing secular in these "heavenly chains of melody." Such music is as remote as the stars from the vulgarity of the present-day popular song. The astonishing thing is that the old polyphonists, composing under almost mathematical rules and limitations—canon, as derived from the Greek, means simply law or rule—achieved a freedom the very opposite of license.

There is in their music a cathedral-like quietness and feeling of "space," something enlarging, selfless, passionless. Van Dieren once described the counterpoint "so-called," of Richard Strauss as "so much finery and no woman to wear it." He went on to express his conviction that the products of polyphonic structure—fugues, canons, and other contrapuntal devices—have grown out of the very being of music. "They are perhaps the only organic forms that are inherent in its nature distinct from those that depend on literary associations."

How far the medieval listener was affected by the verbal associations of a popular song used instead of a Gregorian chant as a "cantus firmus," can only be guessed at; certainly his musical attention was caught. But such a question is of small importance compared with those lovely linear forms which, at the old Flemish masters' bidding, seemed to spring from the substance of sound itself. The group, which included other choral works by Adrien Willaert, Jacob Arcadelt, Josquin des Prés, and Roland de Lassus, afforded an unusual and deeply interesting musical experience. There was some admirable singing by the Fleet Street Choir under T. B. Lawrence of music from the Middle Ages to today and yesterday.

Two more programs have been given at the Wigmore Hall under the auspices of the French National Commissioners; one devoted to the works of Poulenc and Milhaud, the other to Ravel. At a time when mass production is the rule, to say nothing of mass reproduction (no less than 40 works for piano with orchestra are announced for the Proms) it is refreshing to encounter individualism outside the concert hall or in it.

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No artist of the period found a stricter discipline in liberty than did Ravel. A musical exquisite if ever there was one, meticulous, cool, elegant, debonair, Ravel is apt to make his neighbors on a program appear badly dressed or overdressed. Not the curl of a phrase is ruffled or a chord out of place. Lord Byron observed in Beau Brummell's dress a "certain exquisite propriety," and no doubt it was this quality in Ravel's art which prompted the irrepressible Erik Satie to remark, "Monsieur Ravel has refused the Legion of Honour but all his music accepts it."

This polished and precise artist of sound created his own aesthetic and said unique things in a unique way. His "Jeux d'eau" for piano—"I found inspiration for it in the noises and musical sounds given out by ornamental waterspouts, cascades, and running waters"—revealed new and subtle beauties in an instrument that had become a household drudge and the flogging-horse of muscular virtuosos. This with the "Sonatine" and "Miroirs," played by Kathleen Long, was included in the Wigmore Hall program. Songs were represented by the "Chansons Madécasses," the "Trois Poèmes de Stéphane Mallarmé," and the "Cinq Melodies Populaires Grecques," sung by Sophie Wyss. A delightful concert closed with the "Introduction et Allegro pour harpe, avec accompagnement de quatuor à cordes, flute et clarinette."

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Here a hasty glance may be taken at the individualism of Darius Milhaud and Francis Poulenc. While compelled to admit the sartorial correctness of Ravel's musical attire, some of our more conservative critics regard that of these two members of the late unlamented "Les Six" much as the "Tailor and Cutter," according to Philip Guedalla, viewed the yachting-cap and knickerbockers in which M. Poincaré visited the Western Front during the first World War. These critics have the sympathetic support of the British matron who announced that she "disapproved of abroad"! Satie and Jean Cocteau, one fears, she would regard as typical inhabitants of that ill-regulated place. Poulenc felt the influence of their aesthetic most strongly, but his song-cycle, "Tel Jour, Telle Nuit," shows the romantic facet of a many sided talent.

Dr. Johnson Figures in Play

By Harold Hobson

London

G. K. Chesterton's "The Judgment of Dr. Johnson," presented at the Arts Theater, is hardly to be called a play, but it amiably and entertainingly combines a quantity of downright Johnsonian common sense with a plentiful allowance of Chestertonian paradox. The bulky, scruffy, and near-sighted Doctor (Julien Mitchell) begins, somewhere in the farthest Hebrides, by haranguing an American spy and his wife on the subject of the iniquity of rebellion everywhere except in Ireland, where it is apparently always justified, and in Scotland, where it is not rebellion at all, but only loyalty to the exiled Stuarts.

In this part of the evening's proceedings, Johnson is in exceedingly full voice, and fairly bellows the American off the stage. In the second act, he relapses into partial silence, and the swirl of talk and argument sweeps over the topic of the sanctity of marriage, guided by the bright, glittering confidence of John Wilkes, of the ugly face and persuasive tongue, whose Middlesex election even today shows that Parliament, or at least the House of Commons, is not quite all-powerful.

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This scene is set in the American's London home, and ends with the Doctor, under the able tutorship of Wilkes, whose politics he abhors, but whose politeness at the tea table he cannot resist, saving the two Americans from arrest as traitors by denying that he had seen them north of the Border. It is the last flicker of the Doctor's flame. The third act is concerned with estangement that Wilkes and an attractive French countess have between them introduced into the Americans' domestic happiness. The debate has shifted from public politics to private morality. But the principal debater, Dr. Johnson, has disappeared. His huge, untidy, black suit is there, it is true, lumbering about the stage, but Dr. Johnson is not inside it.

The Doctor, however, on departing from the entertainment, has left behind an able substitute, none other than Chesterton himself, who proceeds, by means of an ingenious paradox that would do well enough in an essay but is untenable in what purports to be a play, to cause the bells of married happiness to ring out once again on the American scene. Private joy is turned into democratic triumph by a brief announcement that the American War of Independence has succeeded, and the play is over.

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It is the talk, of course, that matters, just as in a conversation piece by Shaw. It is good talk, all the better because some of it, like such phrases as "Wilkes and Liberty" and that celebrated observation about patriotism being the last refuge of a scoundrel, is more than a little familiar. Some eminent persons bring their contributions to it, including the famous Edmund Burke, that "dinner bell of the House of Commons," who rings in sonorously once or twice in the person of Robert Holmes. It flows over and around many important topics, the philosophy of stabilized society, the question whether the proposition that all men are created equal applies to a Negro born in Virginia, and even what would Dr. Johnson do if he were left alone in a city with a baby.

But there is a stiffness about it that contrasts unfavorably with the suppleness of Mr. Shaw's dialogue. It is an ingenious pasting together of brilliant remarks rather than a naturally flowing conversation, and at times has an artificial air. This may perhaps account for Mr. Mitchell's evident difficulty in remembering his lines, a serious defect in an otherwise competent production.

Military Rule in Argentina Takes Over All Civil Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—One definite fact stands out from the Argentine revolutionary process so far. That country has a completely military government which flatly declares it will remain in power until, in its opinion and only in its opinion, constitutional rules can be reapplied.

Everything suggests that the soldiers are "digging in" at the Casa Rosada—the Government Palace. For the first time in Argentina's history all 14 provinces have been "intervened." Intervention, in Spanish, means governmental control. All civil provincial government has ended.

Generals and admirals, colonels and naval commanders rule everywhere. Military intervention is not limited to the political world. The soldiers are running economics and education. They run lotteries, meat and grain boards, iron and rubber rationing, radio broadcasting — almost everything. Scores of soldiers and sailors have been called from retirement to take on the jobs. Every phase of national life has come under direct military administration, with supreme control exercised by President General Pedro Ramirez at the Casa Rosada.

Presidential Election Shelved

Congress was dissolved soon after the revolution. General Ramirez has since canceled the presidential elections scheduled for Sept. 5 next. He "doesn't know" when these will be held. There is too much work for the Army to do to think about the matter, he says. In any case, a decree has been promulgated abolishing the term "provisional" in its descriptive connection with the military occupation of the Presidency and the Government. The Press, quick to perceive the trend, has abruptly closed down on its demand for a return to the Constitution.

The military are "making hay while the sun shines." The Club Military has been elevated to high political ranking. When army officers meet there the public await results with as much interest as they used to await communiqués on cabinet meetings at the Casa Rosada.

The army leaders appear intent on what they refer to as disciplinary measures for the nation. The people are being told what a wonderful institution the Army is and receives daily lessons in Argentine nationalism.

Radio stations are forced to give preference to national — chiefly army—news, practically crowding out war information. It is not unusual for the state radio to intrude on the time of all other stations to broadcast some obscure colonel's lecture or other local military information.

Military Plays for Favor

Publicity campaigns have been started to popularize all branches of the armed services, to fly the flag, and, of course, to make known military requirements. It is stated that no member of the services will draw any more remuneration than he is entitled to as a soldier or sailor. So many jobs are being created or filled by the soldiers that it seems impossible to manage without calling liberally on the reserves.

The Ramirez military group continues to tighten its grip on the administrative machine while the general public expresses thanks for the fall in living costs or is lost in the excitement of the exposure of the corruption and venality of the previous Castillo regime. Much of the alleviation of the householders' budgetary problems was the psychological consequence of the appearance of the soldiers on the scene and has since been lost with the inevitable bounce in prices.

The mystery of the foreign policy of the Ramirez Government is the biggest of many mysteries of the Argentine rovlution. Allied diplomats are both puzzled and perplexed, but they are also hopeful. Some are convinced that Argentina will break, eventually, with the Axis, but they are worried as to whether it is not already too late to assuage the high feeling among the United Nations and to be of any practical use to the fighting cause of the democracies.

Prices and Your Purse: Leaner Meat Is Expected

Continued from Page 1

Aug. 15. Stamps 15 and 16 valid for five pounds of sugar each for use in home canning.

Shoes: Coupon 18 valid through Oct. 31.

Tire inspection: Holders of A cards have Sept. 30 deadline; B cards, Oct. 31, and C cards Aug. 31.

Gasoline: In 17 Eastern States A-6 coupons now valid. In states outside Eastern shortage area A-7 coupons now valid.

Use Tax Stamps

The OPA has faded out in trying to make sure that motorists have bought their $5 use tax stamps. On the last gasoline ration books, OPA required motorists to note the serial number of their Federal use tax stamps. On the new books you don't have to. OPA explains: "Other identifications required on the books have been found to be adequate."

At the same time instructions have been sent to all Internal Revenue collectors telling them to enforce the use tax stamp law.

Civilian Tires

In order to stretch out present supplies of rubber until new synthetic tire casings can be produced for civilians, OPA has announced:

No new tires will be rationed for use as "spares" in the next few months to any drivers except doctors, firemen, and others who sometimes have to use their cars at high speeds.

New, used or recapped tires cannot be obtained by drivers who have four sound and serviceable tires plus one that can be made to serve as an emergency spare.

Drivers who do not have a fifth tire suitable even for occasional emergency use will be eligible to get a certificate for a used or recapped casing.

More Canning Jars

More home canning jars and covers were made in the first five months of this year than in all of last year.

If you're using any, the War Production Board recommends you follow directions which come with boxes of jars and covers. "Even veteran home canners will profit by the manufacturers' advice, for included in this year's production are many new types of jars and covers," they say.

Roosevelt Plans Price Control

Continued from Page 1

have already received all the wage increases permitted by the "Little Steel" formula.

While the NWLB was reasserting its view, Mr. Lewis made another of his whirligig changes, and suddenly announced that he not only recognized the NWLB authority, but would appear before it.

Mr. Lewis has never been halted by inconsistency.

However, the Board's victory may not last long. The Board set Aug. 3 to hear the portal-to-portal agreement reached by the coal miners with the Illinois operators. Much doubt has been expressed over whether this agreement can be squeezed within the NWLB's wage formula, and if an adverse opinion is handed down, Mr. Lewis may again denounce the Board as savagely as he has in the past.

Resourceful Pilots 'Got' Freighter Foe

LOS ANGELES, July 24 (AP)—Resourceful American Lockheed Lightning pilots, lacking bombs, destroyed a Japanese freighter by drenching the vessel's decks with high-test gasoline and then igniting it with shells and bullets from their nose guns.

The story was told by Maj. John W. Mitchell, Enid, Miss., and Capt. Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr., born in Panama, Canal Zone, both are home from the South Pacific for a tour of training bases to give student pilots the latest tips on fighting Japs.

The P-38 fliers found the Nipponese freighter lying under a camouflage net, Captain Lanphier related.

"We raked the decks with our guns but nothing much happened," he recalled. "So we dive-bombed the freighter, letting go our auxiliary gasoline tanks and spilling gasoline all over her.

"Then we made another pass and let loose with incendiary bullets. The gas caught fire and the last we saw of the ship it was burning from stem to stern."

Greek Relief Gets U. S. $10,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24 — More than $10,000,000 have been contributed by the American people for relief work in Greece, the Greek War Relief Association announced today. The $10,000,000 mark was passed on July 21, when Thomas A. Pappas, of Boston, Mass., New England Regional Director of the Association, handed to Joseph J. Larkin, National Treasurer of the Association in New York, a check from his region for $140,000.

"The $10,000,000 thus far contributed to the Greek War Relief Association by the American people has been of inestimable aid to the people of Greece, first, in healing the suffering caused by the war, and more recently, in preserving Greeks during the worst famine recorded in the annals of existing social service organizations," Cimon Diamantopoulos, Greek Ambassador to the United States, commenting on the fund drive, said. "Greece will never forget the support given by Americans in her great hour of need."

Three million people in all parts of Greece are receiving daily rations of food as a result of regular shipments from the United States.

Andrews and Barth Get Posthumous Awards

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, Jr., was announced yesterday by the War Department.

The award to General Andrews, commanding general of the European theater, was in the form of an Oak Leaf cluster to his previously-won Distinguished Service Medal. General Barth was General Andrews' chief of staff. The generals were killed May 3 in a plane crash in Iceland.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — Comfortably Cooled — POSITIVELY → LAST 2 WEEKS! $1
BARGAIN MATS. WEDNESDAYS 50c AND
"JUNIOR MISS"
The Funniest Comedy of All
GOOD ORCH. SEATS EVES. & SAT. MATS. $1.50
Some Orch. Seats Eves. $2.00—Good Orch. Seats Sat. Mats. $1.00
Balc. Eves. & Sat. Mats $1.00 & $1.50. 2nd Balc. 50c, Plus Tax.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — AIR-PARFUMED COOLED
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO
Hit the Ice
Co-Hit "GET GOING" Gene Autry

TELEPIX NEWS REELS
JINX FALKENBERG and GRACIE FIELDS
NAZI DEFENSES—WOMEN IN BLUE

UPTOWN — AT SYMPHONY STA. — AIR CONDITIONED
DONALD O'CONNOR, GLORIA JEAN in "MR. BIG"
FRANCHOT TONE, ANNE BAXTER in "FIVE GRAVES TO CAIRO"

EXETER Ken. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
BRIAN AHERNE-IDA LUPINO
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
"FOREVER AND A DAY"
ROBERT PRESTON ELLEN DREW
'Night Plane From Chungking'
Sun. MY FRIEND FLICKA

LOEW'S STATE — KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
and ORPHEUM — LIB. 3491

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Bing CROSBY • Dorothy LAMOUR
"DIXIE"
in Technicolor
Plus "AERIAL GUNNER"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Charles BOYER • Joan FONTAINE
"THE CONSTANT NYMPH"
Plus "GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES"

SOUTH STATION
MARCH OF TIME FBI FRONT 2nd HOUR
MEMORIES OF EUROPE PROGRAM

ALLSTON, MASS.

CAPITOL — Air-Conditioned — Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:50 — LATEST NEWS
Franchot Tone
"5 GRAVES TO CAIRO"
Frank Morgan
"STRANGER IN TOWN"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER — BROOKLINE VILLAGE
Don Ameche-J. Blair — "Something to Shout About" also "One Dangerous Night"
Fay Bainter — Edward Arnold — War Against Mrs. Hadley & "Jailhouse Blues"

CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 — Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
Joan Arthur—Joel McCrea
"THE MORE THE MERRIER"
All Star Cast
"THE AVENGERS"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
John Steinbeck's THE MOON IS DOWN
HE NEVER TOLD THE BOYS
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
"SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS"
"AMERICAN EMPIRE"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY — ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40, Sun. at 3.
No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Filled.

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
Conrad NAGEL Viola FRAYNE
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40

RUSSELL JANNEY'S Musical Triumph
THE VAGABOND KING
Music by FRIML
Based upon McCarthy's 'IF I WERE KING'
with JOHN BROWNLEE
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44 St. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit."—World Telegram
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
With RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'way Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
CARY GRANT
"Mr. Lucky"
LARAINE DAY • Charles Dickford • Gladys Cooper
An RKO-Radio Picture
GALA STAGE SHOW • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Lena HORNE • Bill ROBINSON • Cab CALLOWAY
STORMY WEATHER
Plus In America's favorite—Connee BOSWELL
Ross MORGAN and his band
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10A.M.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Imperial Theatre
"The Constant Nymph"
with
Joan Fontaine — Charles Boyer and Alexis Smith
Sun. thru Wed.—July 25-28

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

ORGANS
by Austin are noted for Artistic Voicing, Reliable Mechanism and reasonable prices.
Austin Organs, Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Swedish Running Star Makes Hub Debut—Red Sox Stage War Relief Show

Haegg Set To Run Race In Stadium

Usually when great runners are discussing record times, etc., the condition of the track, whether heavy or fast, enters into consideration. Tonight when Gunder Haegg faces Gil Dodds, Don Burnham, Bill Hulse and Bobby Knowles he will take no interest in the track. He has trained over hill and dale, and rain or shine the smooth Stadium track will be easy for him.

If the great Swedish runner is aware of it he might take more than a little pride adding his prowess to the Stadium track that has known most of the great runners of the past 30 years and more. Paavo Nurmi, John Paul Jones, Charley Paddock and record holders too numerous to mention have contributed to the fame of the Stadium track.

And we believe Haegg is aware of the Stadium history for the visitor reveals knowledge of surprising nature at surprising intervals. Few would have thought he would know much about his opponents tonight, but the Swedish star is well acquainted with the marks and achievements of all four—so he is not going to be taken unawares.

Not much has been said about the Army Air Corps show, but that should be a thrilling spectacle. Inside the Stadium there will be marching, drilling, etc., and overhead the Air Corps will put on an action display of fighter planes and there will be a correct description of each maneuver to the spectators.

The army show starts at 6:30 and will finish at 7 o'clock. At that time the first of several track events will take place on a time schedule to 7:30 when the feature event will be run off.

Other athletes of prominence are on hand to enter the sprints, quarter-mile and half mile. Among the dash men are Eulace Peacock, Herb Thompson, Herb McKenley and Tom McKenna, to mention only a few.

Since the event is sponsored by the American-Scandinavian A. A. there will be a good cross-section of fans in the stands and Haegg will know he is among friends. With a break in the weather the Stadium should hold a crowd reminiscent of football popularity.

The schedule of events:

6:30 p. m.—Demonstration by the United States Army and the United States Army Air Forces.

7:00 p. m.—50 yard sprint series.

7:05 p. m.—440 yard dash invitation series.

7:09 p. m.—American-Scandinavian A. A. 100-yard dash.

7:15 p. m.—100 yard dash series.

7:18 p. m.—880 yard service men's obstacle race with 60-pound full pack, helmet and rifle (in uniform).

7:22 p. m.—200-yard sprint series.

7:30 p. m.—1,500 meter and one-mile run.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 4-8, Baltimore 0-1.
Syracuse 3, Newark 0.
Toronto 4, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 8, Montreal 3.

American Association

Milwaukee 4, Toledo 3.
Louisville 5, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 8, Columbus 4.
Minneapolis 13, Indianapolis 9.

Eastern League

Scranton 4, Elmira 1.
Albany 7, Springfield 5.
Binghamton 7, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Hartford 13, Utica 6.

Southern Association

Little Rock 3-8, Memphis 0-2.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 4.
New Orleans 4, Birmingham 3.
Montgomery 4, Atlanta 2.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 2-3, Sacramento 1-4.
Oakland 3-4, Portland 2-5.
San Francisco 13, San Diego 3.
Hollywood 3, Seattle 0.

Feature Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

In Harvard Stadium Race

Gunder Haegg, Swedish mile champion (left), and Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student and United States mile champion, will be on the starting mark tonight at 7:30 p. m. with Don Burnham, Bill Hulse, and Bobby Knowles. The event will be preceded by other events and an Army show.

Father and Son Golf Play Approaches Silver Jubilee

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few open or invitation golf tournaments have been, or will be conducted in Massachusetts this season. The Father-and-Son at the Winchester Country Club is among those that will be carried on, chiefly because this is the Silver Jubilee of this family event, and its sponsors take the stand, quite justifiably, that it would be a shame to break the continuity in the year of its 25th anniversary.

Moreover, the very contraction in this year's field will serve to emphasize the part which golfers are playing in the war effort. It is the sons, mostly, who will break up the family combinations, because of being with the fighting forces in different parts of the world; though some of the fathers, too, are in the service or engaged in work so essential that they cannot spare the time.

Play on Week End

By staging the tournament on a week end, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 6 and 7, the Winchester Club hopes to make it possible for a limited number to participate who might not be able to get away in mid-week. Another smart idea of the golf committee chairman, Harry McGrath, is to invite fathers to attend the tournament, even though their sons are absentees. They are invited to bring along their clubs and be special guests of the club for either or both days.

Central figure in the two-day session, from one angle, will be Bill Eaton, father of the event, after noting, during a business trip to Chicago, quarter of a century ago, what a tremendous hit such a tournament had made out there. Nor should we forget, or fail to give credit to the efficient work done by Harry Bowler while he was professional at the Winchester club in building up a tournament which, at its peak, had a field of 214 pairs, this including fathers who played with two or more sons.

Eaton and Son

Pa Eaton will play with his son Charlie, who for years has been one of the best of the younger set at Winchester, and their companion pair will be, as on many previous occasions, Percy Goodale and his son Robert, who won the championship just 20 years ago. Percy will play also with his son Ben, but will not have another three-round year, in that Junior Goodale will not be able to get away from camp.

While on the subject of fathers with more than one son, it would be altogether remiss not to dwell upon the case of Jim Reidy of Worcester. Time was when Jim Reidy played regularly with four sons in the two days, and he had a fifth son who was clamoring for a place on the family team. James J. (or Jim, as they all know the father at Winchester) won the championship in 1932 with son John; he won in 1933 with son Francis, and repeated with Francis in 1935; he won with son Leo in 1936.

Pa Reidy also had a son Bill, with whom he failed to click for the title and the same for the youngest son, Paul. Bill is a lieutenant, probably is in Sicily; Francis is married, and in the Navy Yard in Philadelphia; Leo is a staff sergeant, in Connecticut; Paul is an army corporal, last known to be in California. A sister who used to follow the play at Winchester with great regularity, and display the utmost impartiality as to the brothers, is a lieutenant in the army nursing corps. John is a golf professional, located at Framingham. Little wonder that Harry McGrath has extended a cordial invitation to Jim Reidy to attend the annual father-son party and play around with his son John, even though they will not be eligible for the title, in that it was determined, before their case ever came up, that the event will be strictly amateur.

Monopolized Tourney

The Reidys and Judge Joe Monahan and his son Joe, Jr., have rather monopolized the father-son title the last 11 years, both families with four titles apiece, Jim Reidy with three of his sons as first assistants, Judge Monahan with his one son, winner in 1938, '39, '41 and '42. Thomas J. Leonard of New Hampshire broke in with Tom, Jr., in 1940, but Junior and Tom Senior's other boys are in service and not available. Whether Judge Monahan and "Little Joe" can defend this year is problematical.

Many of the participants in the father-son, those of later years, may not know that it is particularly appropriate that this year's anniversary event is to be staged on a Friday and Saturday, for when it was first staged, in 1919, it was on a Saturday. It is rather a coincidence that the other day the writer chanced to meet one of the contestants on that occasion, and a winner, with his father, in 1920. This was A. deZ. Pierce, who then hailed from Oakley, while his father, R. H., registered from Brae Burn. R. deZ. now has a son who appears physically capable of carrying on the family traditions. In the surprise of meeting R. deZ., for the first time in many years, I forgot to ask if his son is a golfer.

Chess

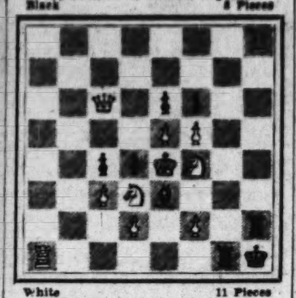
By Edgar W. Allen

July 24, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2575

By D. E. Love, London, England

Black 8 Pieces

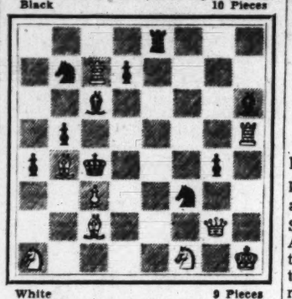


White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2576

By Newman Guttman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Black 10 Pieces

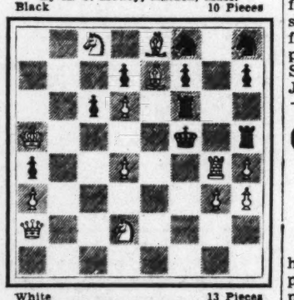


White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2577

By H. C. Mowry, Malden, Mass.

Black 10 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First publication)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2572. B-B2
No. 2573. Q-Q8
No. 2574. Q-B4

Summer Chess

The annual open tournament of the United States Chess Federation will be held at Syracuse, Aug. 14-28. The Hotel Syracuse will be the scene of the play. Because of the chosen location, the New York State Chess Association will jointly sponsor the event, and it has been decided to combine the federation open championship with the New York championship. The winner of the Syracuse tournament would therefore hold both titles. Among those who have already announced their intention of competing are I. A. Horowitz, winner of the Federation open tournament at Philadelphia, 1936, and a former New York champion; Herman Steiner, California champion, and Anthony E. Santasiere, champion of the Marshall Chess Club and a former New York State titleholder.

Synopsis of events, stated in Eastern War Time, are as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 14

2:00 p. m.—Deadline for registration for Open Tournament and all Class tournaments.
3:00 p. m.—Meeting of players, tenth-floor foyer, Hotel Syracuse.
7:30 p. m.—Open Tournament Preliminaries—first round.

Sunday, Aug. 15

2:00 p. m.—Experts' Tournament — first round.
Class A, B and C Tournaments—first round.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Tournaments — first round.

Tuesday, Aug. 17

7:30 p. m.—Rapid Transit Tournament.

Friday, Aug. 20

Evening—Herman Helms Testimonial

Saturday, Aug. 21

10:00 a. m.—Annual Business Meeting of New York State Chess Association.
2:00 p. m.—Genesee Cup Tournament—first round.

Sunday, Aug. 22

1:30 p. m.—Awarding of prizes in Class tournaments.
2:00 p. m.—Open Tournament Finals—first round.

Saturday, Aug. 28

Evening—Congress ends.

Correspondence Game

The following game was won by Z. Leslie Hoover of Montoursville, Pa., one-time president of the Correspondence Chess League of America, from R. D. Moore, Cleveland, Ohio, in Section 82 of the current mail tournament conducted by the American Chess Bulletin:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Moore White	Hoover Black	Moore White	Hoover Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 P-B4	Kt-Kt6
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 P-KR3	KKt-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-K5	Q-Kt5
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	22 Q-K2	QR-K
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 P-B5	Kt-Q7
6 P-K3	P-KR3	24 R-Kt3	Kt1xP
7 B-B4	P-B3	25 RxKt	RxKt
8 PxP	KPxP	26 P-R3	QxQP
9 B-Q3	Castles	27 PxQ	RxQ
10 Castles	R-K	28 P-Kt4	KR-K1
11 R-B	B-Kt5	29 Kt-Kt3	RxP
12 Kt-K2	Kt-K5	30 R-Kt3	Kt-R4
13 B-Kt1	QKt-B3	31 K-R2	K1xR
14 P-KR3	B-Q3	32 KxKt1	R-K8
15 BxB	QxB	33 K-Kt1	B-R3
16 Kt-B4	B-B4	34 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt8ch
17 Kt-B4	B-R2	Resigns	
18 Kt-Q3	R-K1		

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	53	38	.654	
Brooklyn	51	37	.586	1½
Pittsburgh	45	38	.542	9
Cincinnati	42	42	.500	12½
Chicago	38	46	.452	16½
Boston	35	44	.443	17
Philadelphia	38	48	.442	17½
New York	33	52	.388	22

Results July 23

Chicago 5, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 1, New York 0.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	49	31	.613	
Detroit	43	38	.531	6½
Washington	45	41	.523	7
Chicago	40	40	.500	9
Cleveland	40	41	.494	9½
St. Louis	39	41	.488	10
Boston	38	45	.458	12½
Philadelphia	34	51	.400	17

Results July 23

Boston 8, Chicago 7 (10 inns.).
Chicago 5, Boston 1.
Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 0.
New York 1, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 12, Washington 6.

Browns' Best —By Pap'

Star
SUNDRA
THE BROWNS' MOUND ACE
OH SAY CAN I SEE
STEVE IS HAVING THE BEST SEASON OF HIS MAJOR LEAGUE CAREER AND IS THE BROWNIES' BEST AROUND BET
LET ME AT THE YANKEES
A FORMER YANKEE ACE WHO WAS SOLD DOWN THE RIVER, HIS BURNING AMBITION IS TO UPSET THE YANKEES' PENNANT PLANS.
PAP'
AP Features

Steve Sundra's ambition is to knock the Yankees out of their proud position as league leaders, and, at the same time, pitch the St. Louis Browns to their first American League pennant. Now, that's a very commendable ambition, but one that cannot easily be realized.

It all stems from the fact that Sundra once pitched for the Yankees and contributed 11 victories in helping the New York club fashion its 1939 pennant. He was something of a disappointment the following season so the Yankees passed him along to Washington. Steve was traded to the Browns in June of last year and helped the Browns in their game fight which netted them third place behind the Yankees and Red Sox, winning eight games.

This year Steve hit his stride and is living up to the promise he showed as a Yankee in 1939. Sundra is a real work-horse. Big and strong, he gives the Browns a capable bell-cow to pace the other hurlers and that is exactly what he has been doing right along. Steve is 30 and has been around long enough to know what it is all about. The Browns have a fair punch at the plate and, with a bit more pitching of the brand Sundra has been producing, it won't be long before the Browns are serious contenders again.

Other Swedish Performers Than Haegg and Andersson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—So much limelight has been focussed on the athletic performances of Gunder Haegg, particularly through his visit to the United States, and his compatriot Arne Anderson, that there is a tendency to look upon Sweden as a two-man sports nation.

But such is not the case and most people would be surprised to learn that Sweden with an entire population equal only to three-quarters that of the city of New York, could today field a team which would not be outclassed by a fully representative United States team.

Ignoring entirely the world's record performances of Haegg and Anderson, here are the achievements of Sweden's current athletes compared with those at the American Athletic Union championships in New York last month:

	Sweden	America
100 meters	10.6s. (Strandberg)	*10.3s. (Davis)
200 meters	21.8s. (Strandberg)	*20.7s. (Davis)
400 meters	48s. (Fransen)	*47.7s. (Bourland)
800 meters	1m. 50.8s. (Anderson)	1m. 53.4s. (Hulse)
1,500 meters	3m. 49s. (Anderson)	3m. 50s. (Dodds)
5,000 meters	14m. 20.2s. (Hellstrom)	14m. 48.8s. (Haegg)
10,000 meters	30m. 10.4s. (Pettersson)	31m. 53.6s. (Rice)
110 meters hurdles	14.2s. (Lidman)	33m. 22s. (Gregory)
400 meters hurdles	53.1s. (Larsson)	14.3s. (Cummins)
High jump	6ft. 4¾in. (Odmark)	53.1s. (Erwin)
Long jump	24ft. 3¾in. (Stengvist)	6ft. 7¾in. (Watkins)
Hop, step and jump	49ft. 2½in. (Johnsson)	24ft. 4¾in. (Christopher)
Pole vault	13ft. 3¾in. (Vesterg)	48ft. 8in. (Brown)
Hammer throw	184ft. 11¼in. (Ericsson)	13ft. 6in. (Warmerdam)
Discus throw	155ft. 8½in. (Dahlen)	184ft. 6¾in. (Dreyer)
Javelin throw	236ft. 3¾in. (Pettersson)	161ft. 2in. (Cannon)
Shotput	49ft. 0¼in. (Pernstrom)	202ft. 6in. (Biles)
		52ft. 11¾in. (Audet)

*With following wind.

Students of form will find these figures make most interesting study and comparison and if a walk is to be included then points would surely be awarded to Sweden for there is no pedestrian in the United States so fast as John Mikaelsson who has two performances awaiting ratification as world's records by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Last year Mikaelsson walked seven miles in 49m. 21.2s. to better his own world's record, set when winning the British championship in London in 1939, by 58 seconds and he also covered 30 kilometers in 2h. 23.8s., some four minutes faster than Janus Dalinsch, Latvia, in 1937.

At the head of Sweden's athletic organization is the stalwart J. Sigfried Edstrom, a member of the International Olympic Committee and President of the I. A. A. F. Edstrom is a great believer in Olympic ideals and in his peaceful country is making plans for the earliest possible resumption of the Olympic Games after the cessation of hostilities.

In co-operation with Avery Brundage, President of the U. S. A. Sports Federation (the organization that sponsors U. S. participation in both the Olympic Games and Pan American Games), Edstrom receives news and views of sports controlling bodies in all parts of the world. This enables quite a lot of business to be prepared ready for discussion when the I. O. C. meets again. In fact, Edstrom has taken upon himself the job of providing a war-time clearing house for the dissemination of world Olympic information.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Culberson	197	33	61	3	25	.310
Partee	155	18	47	0	12	.303
Newsome	180	14	44	0	8	.300
Cronin	55	6	16	4	20	.291
Fox	218	36	66	3	26	.270
Tabor	205	27	57	5	40	.260
Metkovich	89	11	23	1	9	.258
Doerr	209	31	53	3	22	.247
Lupien	209	20	51	1	16	.244
Conroy	61	5	15	0	4	.213
Lake	170	24	36	1	11	.212
Simmons	47	4	10	0	3	.213
Lesser	99	11	21	0	7	.212
Berna	112	15	19	0	10	.170
Peacock	76	4	13	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
McCarthy	218	39	65	3	34	.304
Nieman	150	11	45	2	20	.300
Holmes	140	21	42	3	26	.300
Kluttz	100	8	28	0	9	.280
Workman	201	30	70	3	43	.348
Wietelmann	276	33	68	0	24	.246
Masi	211	23	58	0	23	.275
Ryan	233	25	54	1	15	.230
Burns	61	6	14	1	3	.230
Ross	178	22	49	5	20	.220
Javery	276	35	54	3	14	.196
Farrell	37	1	7	0	0	.135
Poland	39	5	11	0	7	.154

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	4	2	Woods	2	1
Judd	3	5	Lasier	2	3
Hughson	10	7	Dobson	1	3
Terry	8	4	Newsome	1	6
Brown	5	4			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Salvo	3	2	MacFayden	1	1
Barrett	7	8	Farrell	0	1
Andrews	12	12	Odom	0	1
Javery	5	5	Martin	0	0
Tobin	6	7			

Tam O'Shanter's All-American In Deciding Round

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Tam O'Shanter's glamorous triple-header golfing circus closes down one ring today with a decision in the All-American amateur championship.

The finalists were Bob Cochran, a slender 29-year-old showman from St. Louis, Mo., and Dale Morey of Martinsville, Ind., the Hoosier State champion and a member of Louisiana State University's golfing varsity this spring.

They were all that were left from a cumbersome field of 262 that swung into the qualifying rounds last Monday, and the championship to be decided is the one vacated by Lieut. Marvin (Bud) Ward of Seattle, Wash., who was unable to defend because of military duties.

Even with the amateurs closing up shop today, the All-American open and the All-American women's meets still were going full blast, entering the third 18-hole rounds. These events together with the amateur finals, promised to draw an attendance in excess of 32,000 with another bumper crop turning out for the finals tomorrow.

The professionals were locked in a snug battle with Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., and Wee Willie Goggin of the Century Club of New York City tied for the lead at 140, Wehrle, after being bumped out of the All-American amateur Thursday, came back to soften his defeat with a brilliant 68 in the open yesterday, while Goggin registered his second consecutive 70 in the $10,000 event.

Late Hole-in-One

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Claude Hersch drove his tee shot 120 yards, straight into the cup on the 16th green at El Camino.

He wasn't quite happy about it, though.

He'd already driven one ball into a ravine. His hole-in-one gave him a score of three.

Fenway Outfit to Meet Tigers Here Wednesday

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The St. Louis Browns are in town through Monday for four games to battle the Red Sox for a higher spot in the heart of the American League, and with them is that one-man show, Bobo Newsom. There should be more than mild interest in tomorrow's doubleheader and the single on Monday.

However, the crowd at Fenway Park—the boys in the press box and office staff—today are looking beyond this Brownie series to next Wednesday's twin bill with the Detroit Tigers. On that day the Red Sox will stage their show for War Relief Fund, Inc., and it is the hope of Eddie Collins and the newspapermen on the various committees that there will be few open spaces in the grandstand and bleachers.

Feminine Touch

The feminine touch was assured yesterday when Collins received word that WACS, WAVES, SPARS and Marines will be on hand to drill for the customers. Many times in the past fans have watched servicemen step through their paces at Fenway and Braves Field, and now for the first time they will have a chance to see what the ladies can do under a drill sergeant.

Another touch of feminine color will be added in the persons of some 200 girls in a United Nations parade, wearing native costumes.

An interesting sidelight attractive to the baseball enthusiast is a series of contests between Detroit and Boston players. Although no definite program has as yet been arranged, there will probably be fungo hitting, base circling races against a stop watch and sprint races. In the relief fund show at Detroit a while back Dick Wakefield of the Tigers won a close sprint race from Leon Culberson of the Sox. Culberson will insist on a return match Wednesday.

New Star

Meanwhile, Joe Cronin has uncovered a new star. Young George Metkovich, entrusted with the open territory in center field and the No. 2 slot in the batting order in yesterday's double-header with the White Sox, is catching on fast. He made five hits in 10 chances for the day, breaking up the opener in the 10th inning with a single.

Thus, after looking unimpressive in the twin bill with Chicago last Wednesday, Metkovich showed his knack for learning over night by his exhibition yesterday. Holding his bat high like a left-handed Hank Greenberg, George steps quickly into a pitch and hits it hard.

With Metkovich in center, the outfield looks like the best Cronin has played this year. Culberson moved to left and Pete Fox, of course, stayed in right. The move also saw Babe Barna benched and Tony Lupien go back to first base.

Doerr Stopped

The day which closed the White Sox series also marked the end of Bobby Doerr's brilliant fielding string. Dropping what seemed like a routine pop fly in the opener, the Red Sox second baseman snapped his consecutive errorless record at 342 and his errorless game streak at 60. The official scorer realized that the sun hampered Bob's seeing the short fly, but all around him agreed that an error was the correct ruling. The Ladies' Day crowd gave Doerr a fine hand and he deserved it.

The Braves today are in St. Louis for an after-dark date with the Cardinals; but before pulling out of Chicago, Casey Stengel dropped a 5-0 decision to Claude Passeau and the Cubs. Already the Hub's National Leaguers seem to miss Johnny McCarthy's punch at bat.

Tuesday is an open date here in Boston. As previously mentioned, the Detroit series opens on Wednesday, and you had better be there.

* * *

Briefs . . . George Woods, formerly of Holy Cross, was credited with his first big league victory yesterday because the Red Sox were able to overcome a White Sox lead and win in the 10th, 8-7 . . . Homers by Bobby Doerr (No. 8) and Pete Fox (No. 2) were the big blows which brought the locals back into this game . . . Dick Newsome was beaten in the nightcap, 5-1 by Buck Ross, putting Dick very close to a ticket somewhere else . . . Tex Hughson pitches one game tomorrow.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The newspapers said that Capt. Charles Paddock had been killed in an airplane crash in Alaska . . . The news of Paddock started you thinking—about the days when the "fastest human" was knocking off spring records nearly every time he ran; when you were a kid in college reading about him, then a beginning sports writer, trying to follow his mazing career and to understand his tiffs with amateur athletic union officials . . . You never saw Paddock but once; that was in the twilight of his racing career, but that one time was enough to make you realize why he attracted so much attention.

* * *

Your first impression was that Charley didn't look like a sprinter. He was only five feet eight, chunky with heavy muscles that gave an impression of power; he looked more like a speedy halfback. . . . In a day when most runners still wore drab, loose-fitting pants, Paddock came out in skin-tight scanties with bright-colored trimming—just another of those things that made him stand out from the crowd. . . . Then you saw him run, his big legs generating tremendous power to make up for his lack of form, his body flying through the air in a tremendous leap to break the tape, and you recognized him as a champion.

* * *

That leap at the finish always caused argument among track fans . . . Some claimed it was just for show and that Paddock drove right through in a close race. . . . Once he announced that he had abandoned it, except for photographic purposes, but later he insisted that it won races for him and that was why he used it. . . . A picture taken in 1920 showed him in full flight to beat Morris Kirksey and Paddock once pointed out that his last stride started nearly three yards from the finish while Kirksey's final step was less than a yard away.

Charley wasn't the "fastest human" because his records have not stood the test of time . . . He never even got sole possession of the coveted 100-yard mark because when he ran it in 9.5 seconds, tenth-second timing wasn't officially recognized . . . Only a few of his marks for odd distances, like 110 yards, still are in the books . . . But did you ever hear of another runner who held every record from 100 yards to 300 meters all at the same time?

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

HOT KITCHENS ARE NO FUN

Increasingly we see couples in our cafeterias, where for a comparatively small sum husbands know they can give their wives a welcome respite from the arduous task of preparing a hearty dinner. Hot kitchens are no fun!

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MINERVA CAFE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church
Business Luncheons 50c up Dinners 75c up
Special Sunday Dinners 75c and up
Delicious Food Cheerful Atmosphere
Advertising for 30 years in this newspaper

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
GARDEN OPEN
LUNCHEON — DINNER
Open Sundays
322 Newbury Street COM. 5370

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

IPSWICH, MASS.

THE 1640 HART HOUSE
Ipswich, Massachusetts
NOW OPEN
(Courageously perhaps)
Dinner 5 p. m.-8 p. m.
Route 1 or 1A Telephone 240

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S RESTAURANTS
142 W. 43rd ST
152 W. 44th ST
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 50c
CLUB DINNERS from 75c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 0311

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

WANTED TO RENT

COUPLE with one child want to rent with privilege of buying small house on Lackawanna, Madison, N. J., preferred; not too far from station but far enough to have a garden. Su 6-1295 (Summit, N. J.).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Stuart House, 103, Fenway, Beau. neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Reas. rates. Call Com. 8404.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 252 E. 26th St.—Large, airy business man; private home; conv. Beverly Rd. I.R.T. subway; reasonable.

CAPE ANN—Annisquam, Mass. 121 Leonard St. Rooms with kitchen (priv.; week or weekend; near bus, private beach; peaceful country location. Gloucester 2201-J.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (SP)—Attractive, cool outside single, studio type, running water, elevator; references. En. 2-9461.

ROOMS—BOSTON
THE SERVICE BUREAU
38 Falmouth Street Ken. 4073

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large double room, 2 exposures 2 large closets, private bath, twin beds, inner spring mattresses. WIsconsin 2588.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two single rooms, one facing beautiful garden; semi-private bath, shower; gentlemen only. NOrth 6307.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Vacation in the country near Boston. Cool, secluded garden, comfortable rooms for one or two people. $16.00 weekly for one, $25.00 for two. Permanent if desired. BRA. 1438-R.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE FOR RENT near lake; Monadnock region; electric refrigeration; bathroom; etc. Food deliveries. Isabel Blake, Keene Teachers College, Keene, N. H.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, Centerville, Mass.—Attractively furnished and equipped cottage near Craigville Beach, $75 one week or $300 for balance of season. Ben. Teel, Centerville. Tel. Hyannis 5764M

CAPE COD—Cottage near beach and Hyannis. Nicely furnished and equipped $60 one week; less for longer period. Ben. Teel, Centerville, Mass. Tel. Hyannis 5764M.

DELIGHTFUL small house on Marblehead harbor; cool, quiet, near transportation, shops; 6 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces for rent balance of season. Phone Marblehead (Mass.) 0614.

PAYING GUESTS

CENTERVILLE—Spend one, two, three weeks or more in a charming home in a delightful Cape Cod village, ½ mile from famous Craigville Beach. For information write J. P. WILCOX, Centerville, Mass.

MAPLELAWN IN THE BEAUTIFUL LITCHFIELD HILLS welcomes guests for relaxation, study, pleasurable activities; direct train-bus service; advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only. For reservations, week ends or longer, address F. H. SMITH, Maplelawn, New Preston, Conn.

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 26-acre estate as summer club July 1 to Aug. 31; rest, recreation and study for adults; Victory gardening; tutoring, swimming for young people; supervised play for children. Send for folder. Daycroft 4-5807.

THE ROOSEVELT 18 Atlantic Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
A place of refinement; block to beach; quiet, ideal location; convenient; moderate rates. T. S. HAMILTON, owner-manager.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

ROCKPORT, MASS.—6-room house and bath; old Dutch fireplace; ocean view 14,000 ft. land; woods and rock garden; extra kitchenette and toilet; can be used as 1 or 2 apartments. Highland 2916.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—Seven rooms, all improvements, adults. Near Ditmars subway station. 2236—31 St. Steinhart.

AUGUST 1st—Reading, Mass. Locate for winter now. Adorable 4 rooms, bath and shower; automatic coal heat and continuous hot water included; must have own refrigeration; near Christian Science Church; excellent train and bus service; fine location; adults; no pets; high grade home. 506 Summer Ave. Reading 0332-W.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—3-rm. light housekeeping apt.; conv. location; garage if desired; suitable for business couple. LAfell 0383.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—UNFURNISHED, 2-bedroom apartment in D. C.; 3 adults permanently located. Wisconsin 5653.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

DRAFT DEFERRED executive and wife desire 3 to 5 rm. unf. apt. or home. Hartford Conn. area. Refs. and lease. Call Hartford 32-7296 after 6 P. M. daily or write Box N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

RENT all year round 3-room cottage in Weston, Mass.; all improvements; 15 min. to Silver Hills Station, B. & M. no dogs permitted; good neighbors. $35.00 month. Box A-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEEN—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I [?] had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston, the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, it is my direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. At this time of public charitable gift to the City of Boston it is my intention that the Fund shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz: the Treasury, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., as suitable. It is my desire that the trustees be provided for them by the City in the City Hall offices, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the condition of the Fund and the income therefrom. The income shall not be accumulated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be added to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expenses of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all of the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subjected to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause of provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a sociological garden and handsome buildings therefor an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942:

CITY OF BOSTON — GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942

	Principal Account	Income Account	Total
Balance of cash in bank, January 1, 1942	$ 13,880.70	$1,403,830.34	$1,416,690.04
Add: Receipts:			
Proceeds from securities sold or matured	$ 95,000.00	$1,003,397.65	$1,098,397.65
Receipts from real estate, per income account		333,361.40	333,361.40
Interest received on securities		38,130.43	38,130.43
Total receipts	$ 95,000.00	$1,374,919.70	$1,469,919.70
	$107,880.70	$2,778,749.04	$2,886,610.64
Deduct: Disbursements:			
Disbursements on account of real estate, taxes, repairs, etc., per income account		$ 173,103.31	$ 173,103.31
Administrative expenses		14,036.38	14,036.38
Advertising financial statements of fund		1,762.40	1,762.40
Disbursements on account of Play Spaces at following locations:			
Pitts and Hale Streets, West End		12,441.06	12,441.06
London and Decatur Streets, East Boston		15,270.59	15,270.59
Troy and Rochester Streets, South End		26,357.39	26,357.39
King and Roxbury Streets, Roxbury		4,664.71	4,664.71
Miscellaneous		2,627.19	2,627.19
Disbursements on account of Bathhouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin		2,240.00	2,240.00
Disbursements for purchase of securities and accrued interest thereon	$ 83,000.00	2,400,356.20	2,483,356.20
Total disbursements	$ 83,000.00	$2,651,859.23	$2,704,859.23
Balance of Cash in Bank, December 31, 1942	$ 24,880.70	$ 126,890.71	$ 181,781.41

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942

Balance of unexpended income, January 1, 1942		$1,406,830.34
Add:		
Receipts from real estate:		
Rents collected	$270,480.64	
Taxes collected from tenants	57,210.02	
Interest collected on alterations	2,230.00	
Insurance premiums collected from tenants	3,139.30	
Water bills collected from tenants	844.66	
Amount received from insurance companies in settlement of claims for fire losses	600.00	
Amount collected on alterations	75.00	
Miscellaneous income	13.00	
Total receipts from real estate:	$333,591.62	
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of real estate:		
Taxes paid	$132,020.00	
Pay roll	18,489.38	
Repairs	7,276.68	
Insurance	4,878.64	
Fuel	4,944.64	
Water	3,511.90	
Electric light and power	3,021.50	
Expenditures for repairs made on account of damage by fire	2,000.00	
Supplies	1,787.19	
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	
Cost	43.41	
Total disbursements on account of Real Estate:	$179,103.31	
Net receipts from real estate:		$161,988.31
Other receipts:		
Interest on securities	$37,799.93	
Profit on sale of income securities	167.45	37,967.38
		$199,455.19
Deduct:		
Other disbursements and losses:		
Administrative expenses	$14,036.38	
Advertising financial statement of fund	1,762.40	
Premium on securities purchased	36.00	15,833.78
Excess of receipts over disbursements and losses for the year ended December 31, 1942		$183,661.41
Balance of unexpended income available for fund purposes		$1,590,491.65
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of Play Spaces at following locations:		
Pitts and Hale Streets, West End	$12,441.06	
London and Decatur Streets, East Boston	15,270.59	
Troy and Rochester Streets, South End	26,357.39	
King and Roxbury Streets, Roxbury	4,664.71	
Miscellaneous	2,627.19	
Disbursements on account of Bathhouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin	2,240.00	63,800.94
Balance of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1942:		
Represented by:		
Cash in bank	$126,890.71	
Securities (at par value), per attached statement	1,400,000.00	
		$1,526,890.71

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942

Balance of Principal Account, January 1, 1942, and December 31, 1942	$5,990,071.33

(There was no change in the balance during the year 1942.)

Balance of Principal Account at December 31, 1942, was represented by:

Cash in bank	$ 34,860.70	
Securities (at par value), per attached statement	987,000.00	
Real estate, per attached statement	4,948,210.63	
		$5,990,071.33

SECURITIES—DECEMBER 31, 1942

Description	Book and Par Value
INCOME ACCOUNT	
United States Treasury, Certificate of Indebtedness, ⅞ s, due Dec. 1, 1943	$1,200,000.00
United States Treasury, 1¼ s, due June 15, 1948	200,000.00
Total Securities, Income Account	$1,400,000.00
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT	
City of Boston 3½ s, due July 1, 1943/51	$ 68,000.00
City of Boston 3½ s, due June 1, 1943/44	68,000.00
City of Boston 3½ s, due July 1, 1945	277,000.00
City of Boston 4s, due July 1, 1946	52,000.00
City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1947	10,000.00
City of Boston 4s, due April 1, 1950/52	19,000.00
City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1950/53	48,000.00
City of Boston 3½ s, due December 1, 1952	5,000.00
City of Boston 4½ s, due October 1, 1953/53	17,000.00
City of Boston 4s, due October 1, 1957	4,000.00
City of Boston 4s, due January 1, 1958	8,000.00
City of Boston 4½ s, due November 1, 1958	94,000.00
City of Boston 4s, due June 1, 1961	5,000.00
City of Boston 3½ s, due December 1, 1979	41,000.00
City of Chicago 4s, due January 1, 1948	8,000.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½ s, due January 1, 1945	12,000.00
United States Treasury 3s, due June 15, 1946-49	177,000.00
United States Treasury 2½ s, due September 15, 1948	12,000.00
United States Treasury 2½ s, due September 15, 1972-67	41,000.00
United States Savings Bonds, Series G	50,000.00
Total Securities, Principal Account	$ 987,000.00

REAL ESTATE, DECEMBER 31, 1942

Properties	Book Value	Assessors' 1942 Valuations
128-140 Boylston Street	$ 182,000.00	$ 200,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	132,000.00	150,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	100,000.00	125,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	360,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	100,200.00	105,000.00
482-486 Boylston Street	221,200.00	215,000.00
77-81 State Street	125,000.00	70,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	810,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000.00
187 Tremont Street	300,000.00	420,000.00
181 Tremont Street	270,000.00	420,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	460,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	450,000.00
(At executors' inventory valuation)	$4,873,400.00	$5,000,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street, new elevators	24,210.51	
187 Tremont Street, alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
Total Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	$5,000,000.00

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE December 31, 1942

Rents, insurance, water, etc., charged against tenants, outstanding at December 31, 1942, applicable to the following years:

1926	$ 200.00
1927	150.00
1928	150.00
1929	150.00
1930	1,350.00
1931	1,350.00
1932	1,350.00
1933	1,350.00
1934	1,350.00
1935	1,350.00
1936	1,350.00
1937	1,350.00
1938	1,350.00
1939	1,350.00
1940	1,350.00
1941	12,741.07
1942	170,004.34
Total	$ 200,004.34

Analysis of accounts receivable:	
Accounts placed with the law department	$ 8,014.32
Accounts considered doubtful	4,455.36
Accounts considered good	11,384.02
Total	$ 70,004.34

SUMMARY OF NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 31, 1942

Net Income:	
Year ended January 31, 1923	$ 184,763.89
Year ended January 31, 1924	211,564.22
Year ended January 31, 1925	248,976.11
Eleven months ended December 31, 1925	213,534.88
Year ended December 31, 1926	273,309.74
Year ended December 31, 1927	274,037.87
Year ended December 31, 1928	298,610.04
Received from Executors of their first and final account, to February 11, 1928	284,326.81
Year ended December 31, 1929	308,995.90
Year ended December 31, 1930	286,699.22
Year ended December 31, 1931	272,198.51
Year ended December 31, 1932	259,566.13
Year ended December 31, 1933	261,804.96
Year ended December 31, 1934	180,268.52
Year ended December 31, 1935	187,948.10
Year ended December 31, 1936	195,222.67
Year ended December 31, 1937	133,568.23
Year ended December 31, 1938	154,911.34
Year ended December 31, 1939	206,207.90
Year ended December 31, 1940	227,686.61
Year ended December 31, 1941	242,281.20
Year ended December 31, 1942	183,661.41
Total net income for the period from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1942	$5,087,217.85
Deduct:	
Expenditures of net income:	
Cost of Health Units:	
No. 1, North End: Land and building	$497,227.18
No. 2, East Boston: Land and building	343,336.78
No. 3, South Boston: Land and building	383,302.03
No. 4, Roxbury: Land and building	313,729.26
No. 5, Charlestown: Land and building	383,803.69
No. 6, West End: Land and building	471,660.51
No. 7, Roxbury: Land and building	500,069.17
Paul Revere Mall, North End:	
Land and construction	$ 93,190.48
Tablets	18,282.99
Statue	27,454.01
Cost of wading pool and locker building, Roxbury: Construction	41,604.53
Cost of Play Spaces:	
No. 1, London and Decatur Streets, East Boston, complete	$7,669.09
No. 2, Pitts and Hale Streets, West End, complete	12,441.07
No. 3, Troy and Rochester Streets, South End, complete	26,357.39
No. 4, King and Roxbury Streets, Roxbury, to date	3,867.07
Miscellaneous	3,048.39
Costs to date of Bathhouse and Recreation Center at Charles River Basin	3,980.00 9,866,397.14
Balanced of Unexpended Income, December 31, 1942	$1,526,890.71

MAURICE J. TOBIN, Mayor
THOMAS J. HANNON, JR., President of the City Council
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor
HENRY J. NICHOLS, President of the Chamber of Commerce
WILLARD B. LUTHER, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston
} TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. McCORMACK, Notary Public.

Boston, June 30, 1943.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

We have made an examination of the books and records of the George Robert White Fund for the year ended December 31, 1942. In connection therewith we obtained from the depositary bank confirmation of the amount of cash on deposit; examined securities on hand and obtained confirmation of those in transit at the date of our examination and reconciled them with those shown to be held at December 31, 1942. All income receivable from securities was accounted for. Rentals were charged to tenants under leases in accordance with the provisions of the leases, as amended in certain instances by vote of the trustees and in the case of tenants at will charges were made in accordance with rates authorized by the manager. We reviewed occupancy reports and records of changes in tenants which indicated that rentals due were charged to tenants. Abatements of rent and accounts charged off were approved by vote of the trustees.

We found that all disbursements from income were supported by approved invoices and by orders where required, and were authorized by vote of the trustees. Purchases and sales of securities were made as authorized by the trustees and were supported by vouchers and brokers' advices. Bonds maturing through the year were collected. There were no changes in the property accounts.

Based upon such examination, in our opinion, the accompanying statements correctly set forth the cash receipts and disbursements relating to both principal and income for the year ended December 31, 1942, together with the investments of the Fund as of that date.

CHARLES F. RITTENHOUSE & COMPANY, Certified Public Accountants.

Boston, Massachusetts, June 16, 1943.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—in 1922 the Trustees adopted a policy of establishing Health Units in various sections of the City and completed seven, in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

In the Summer of 1933 the Trustees voted to purchase seventeen parcels of real estate, bounded by Hanover Street, Webster Avenue and Unity Street, in the North End —and containing approximately 24,000 square feet—as a site for a Prado. This project was completed in the Spring of 1934. In 1935 the Trustees voted to change the name of the Prado to Paul Revere Mall.

In the Spring of 1936 the Trustees voted to establish a Wading Pool and Locker Building in the park in the rear of the Whittier Street Health Unit in Roxbury. The Wading Pool and Locker Building were completed in the Summer of 1937, thus adding a very attractive addition to the projects established from the income of the Fund for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City.

In the Summer of 1938 the Trustees voted to have thirteen Memorial Bronze Tablets fabricated and placed in the walls of the Paul Revere Mall, in the North End. As the making of these tablets involved considerable research work the tablets were not completed until the Summer of 1940.

On February 17, 1939, the Trustees voted to purchase an Equestrian Statue of Paul Revere, to be located in the Paul Revere Mall in the North End.

On September 22, 1940, the Trustees dedicated the thirteen bronze tablets and the statue of Paul Revere at the Paul Revere Mall in the North End.

The tablets and statue have added a special attraction in the Paul Revere Mall and are viewed by thousands of visitors to Boston each year.

In the Summer of 1941 the Trustees voted to establish a number of Play Spaces, fully equipped in various sections of the City, from the income of the Fund, for the use and enjoyment of children under 12 years of age. As a result of this vote four Play Spaces have been completed in the following sections of the City:

London and Decatur Streets, in East Boston.
Pitts and Hale Streets, in the West End.
Troy and Rochester Streets, in the South End.
King and Roxbury Streets, in Roxbury.

This chain of Play Spaces consists of the most modern architecture; wading pools; play-yard equipment; concrete seats; concrete sandboxes, etc., and is a great asset to the City.

In the Fall of 1941 the Trustees voted to establish a Bathhouse and Recreation Center at the Charlesbank in the West End. As a result of this vote the architects engaged for this project have completed plans and specifications for construction and it is the intent of the Trustees to commence excavation for this project at the termination of the war.

Thomas E. Linehan, President of the City Council, served as Trustee to December 31, 1942.

Daniel J. Lyne, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, served as Trustee to October 10, 1942.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for guest and study; par boak; experienced care if needed. (Manager-Miss Mix, Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 19 Mason Ter., Lon. 1566.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

SUMMER BOARD

BERNE FOREST HOUSE—Masconma Lake, Enfield, New Hampshire. Perfect retreat in pine forest; all outdoor sports, excellent food; all rooms private bath. $37.50 weekly.

"FAIRVIEW FARM," Bregata, Vt.—On hill overlooking lake and overlooking White and Green Mts; modern improvements, comfortable beds and plenty of milk and vegetables.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and FARM Ideal for study and recreation invites Christian Scientists. Beautiful country. Home cooking. Swimming and sport activities. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door to door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel Watertown 0865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel Talbot 2466

PACKING—SHIPPING—STORAGE
Long Distance Moving Service With Safety. Ft. 2111.
CROWN STORAGE CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FOR small private hospital, 300 South St., Brookline, Mass. 2 laundresses, with 5-day week; 1 maid and 1 porter.

AGENTS WANTED

MARBLE TOP FURNITURE
Other antiques, also sewing machine, any condition, wanted by RICHARD R. FINE, 16 Lowell Street, Boston. Cap 2076—Gar 4299.

HELP WANTED—MEN

Research Engineer

We have an opening in our engineering department for a graduate electrical engineer interested in research and development work and with recent experience in the field of radio and electronics.

The salary connected with this position is a very attractive one depending upon the qualifications, education, and experience of the candidate.

Submit your qualifications or make an appointment for an interview by calling TRO. 2800.

HARVEY RADIO LABORATORIES, Inc.
447 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ACCOUNTANT
Large old established machine manufacturer with excellent post war prospects requires accountant with manufacturing experience. Box A-98, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGINEER, young mechanical or chemical engineer to design construction experimental process equipment. Call or write National Research Corporation, 100 Brookline Ave., Boston. Com. 6333.

PERSONNEL MANAGER, young, aggressive Boston company now engaged in vital war work of highly technical nature requires personnel mgr.; must be capable of assuming responsibility, have intelligence, personality, and judgment. Box J-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BECAUSE of a temporary rest needed by my wife, want someone to take entire charge daughters 4 and 5 years old; will pay right person generously. Write details training and experience. Box N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL or cook willing to do some housework wanted in pleasant home. Japanese-American or mother and child considered. Phone KIR. 0021, Cambridge, Mass.

NURSE, baby nurse, junior girls school age; beautiful suburban home; good salary; state experience, age, religion. Write Box B-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECOND MAID, over 25, neat, quiet in the country and lovely to girls; $60 to start. Mrs. MARTIN, Allentown, N. Y. Write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED: Secretary and office assistant by Boston insurance broker; permanent position; small organization. Phone evenings Lexington 0881 [illegible].

WANTED: Pleasant, quiet, responsible, middle-aged woman to share home with me in Lee. Mrs. [illegible], 8 Lee Street, Marblehead, Mass.

WOMAN for general housework; Sundays and evenings off; $10 per week to start. Mrs. [illegible], 1 Bromfield Road, Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG family man, ex-Army finance officer, lately chief accountant defense construction projects United States and abroad, desires position of trust and responsibility with wide and varied business experience. Please address FREDERICK G. BENSON, Wrentham, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED WOMEN

CAPABLE, experienced Christian Scientist wishes care of children by hour, day, week. Tel. BA. 3-7300, or write Box A-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS (Christian Scientist), refined, experienced, wishes position N. Y. C., or vicinity, references. Write Box S 22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, young lady desires part or full time position. Phone Navarre 8-9054, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN—Experienced bookkeeper, Burroughs posting mch., Ration Bank accounts. Pay roll work, cashiering, some typewriting. Has driver's license. Desires a permanent position. Box A-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Reliable Protestant middle-aged couple to care for elderly lady in exchange for comfortable home. 210 Main St., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1094-J.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Original Paintings of New England scenes

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

PRIVATE PARTY will pay cash for late model, or drive car to Calif., for you. 8 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass. Ell. 1701.

BEAUTY SHOPS

MACY'S BEAUTY SALON
Specialist in PERMANENT WAVING
R. 502, 120 Tremont St., Boston, Hub. 1944.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEESER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING, PRICE—MAC JEWELRY CO., 1151-1153 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 0369.

CONCESSIONS WANTED

WELL-established gift shop would like consessions of handkerchiefs, bags, jewelry, etc. Wonderful opportunity for the right parties. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DOGS FOR SALE

PUTTENCOVE, black pedigreed French poodle (standard), 6 months old, housebroken, performs tricks; necessary sale, owner moving to hotel; $100; also leashes. 89 Hyde St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Big. 4138 eves.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ONE perfect Oriental rug 12 ft. by 9 ft. 9 in., bed and other furniture. Call GRAnite 9334 (Mass.) Monday 12 to 2 p. m.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC. 5 Bromfield Street LIB 3013

PHOTOGRAPHY

PORTRAITS that really satisfy—informal, individual, natural, lifelike; $5.00 up; sittings eves. Petit, 230 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 4081.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 502 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
36 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 38 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 6890.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED, STORED, REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-8000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Cleaned — Repaired
Stored — Insured — Moved
M. M. Soukiasian, Dealer Mu. 0470, Boston, Mass.

THUMB INDEXING

ALL SECTIONS of Typewriter Any color, Any or Used. RAPID FACE FINISH CO., Inc. 50 Harvard St., Worcester, Boston Mass. Tel 5408

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—TYPEWRITER JONES All Machines Repaired
33 S. E. Second Street Phone 932

WANTED TO BUY

SEND us your old dental gold; fair cash returns. NATIONAL GOLD BUYERS, Eureka, California, Box 333.

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other Classified except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is accepted ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must consist of at least 3 lines, set in Agate type. To estimate space required for each line, count 40 letters for each line. When figuring cost, count all letters and spaces; count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Classified Advertising Bureau, Boston, Massachusetts.

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	R	A	C	E	H	I
R	■	D	O	R	■	O
E	M	I	L	Y	■	N
E	A	T	■	S	K	I
C	Y	■	L	T	N	A
E	■	B	R	A	I	N
■	D	E	A	L	T	■
G	O	A	T	S	■	F
A	L	T	O	■	L	O
S	E	R	■	L	E	D
K	■	I	L	I	A	D
E	■	C	O	M	■	E
T	H	E	A	T	E	R

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-0661, 8 to 5 a. m.—6-1 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LEATHER GOODS FOR SERVICE MEN
1900 2ND AVE. N.

Install IRON FIREMAN Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2801 Fifth Avenue South 7-7117

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-6135

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
FIVE POINTS
1919 11th Ave., South
Phone 7-3103
Birmingham

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sat.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPEND WISELY
BUY WAR BONDS
Buy good furniture with your household money
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
More Than 64 Years at the Same Location

"ON THE SQUARE"
SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court Street

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

FORT MYERS

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc,
Growers' Supplies and Feed
Phone 400 1305 McGregor

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
33 East Adams Street Phone 5-7900

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KATHRYNE VEALE
COATS • SUITS • DRESSES
Closing-for-Summer Sale
20% REDUCTIONS
138 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
Opposite Grayiynn Hotel Phone 3-4883

PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
BUILDING SERVICE
BILL FAXON, Manager

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Ask for McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. Mem. R.S.T. London. S.A.A.M.T. Durban. Subjects taught:—Art of singing, Pianoforte, and Theoretical subjects. Pupils prepared for all Exams. Radio and Concert performances. Studio: 91, Monsrief, Berea Rd., Durban. Phone 27622.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's smartest Departmental Stores—

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Johannesburg

Always in the forefront with something new in seasonable Fashions

CAFES and REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS

Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Mai. Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

West Street Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, Pine Street Phone 20521

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers & Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
841, WEST ST. TELEPHONE 21981

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths, Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone 20225

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25328

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21381

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
337, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Union of South Africa
DURBAN
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
General Repairs
Plumbing and Painting
Estimates willingly given.
Phone 56852 927, Umgeni Road

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
253, West St. Phone 24291
Residence 22913

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr's

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NIGHT PHONES:
42-2933 32-1877
24-5836 42-3837

Phone 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club Johannesburg

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG
Phone 34-3042

CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Maritzburg Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
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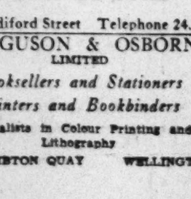

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

'I Got a Boy Myself!'

Detroit

There's still a large crop of "Good Samaritans" all over the world, if you will keep your ears and eyes open to know of their good deeds. This happened recently at the busy ticket window at the Michigan Central Station in this city.

The next in line at the crowded ticket window was a tiny elderly woman and there were tears in her voice when she explained to C. Herbert Peterson, the ticket agent, that she was from Philadelphia and was in an awful hurry to get to Battle Creek because her boy was there in a hospital. She thought when she bought her ticket in Philadelphia that it would take her through to Battle Creek, but when she got to Detroit she found that she had only purchased it as far as Detroit and, here she hesitated, "Well, I just haven't got the money to buy a ticket from here to Battle Creek." There was hope and despair in her eyes and she said, "Is there anything that can be done?"

A big voice behind her boomed, "I'll say there is," and a big hand came over her shoulder. "Here," said the stranger to the agent, "you give this lady a ticket to Battle Creek." The agent smiled and gave her the ticket and the little woman turned around and said:

"Mister, that is kind of you. I wouldn't let you do this, but it's because it's my boy—"

In the gruff tone that often tries to hide a good deed, the man replied, "Shucks, you forget it. You go see your boy. You see, lady, I got a boy myself. At least," he added gently, "I hope I have."

Conductor Saves Home

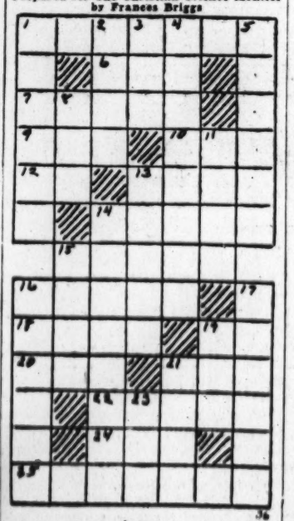
Mrs. Ben Foster of Muskegon Heights, Mich., boarded a Grand Trunk-Canadian National Railways train for Detroit. After the train left the station, Mrs. Foster remembered she had been using the electric iron and wondered if the power remained on, so informed Conductor W. L. Washburn of her plight.

The conductor wrote a message and tossed it off to a section gang working along the line. The section foreman read the message, got on the telephone and passed word to A. J. Spiess, Grand Trunk agent at Muskegon, and the latter was promptly in touch with the Fire Department.

A patrol hurried to the Foster home and entered to find the iron had just burned its way through the board, but the firemen prevented any serious damage.—AP.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What name was given to Cornelia's two sons?
6—Barbecue.
7—What is first name of Miss Kimbrough, co-author of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay"?
8—To devour.
10—A balancing stick is used by one who wears what (sing.)?
12—What is a noun suffix signifying "state"?
13—What is Italy's highest mountain?
14—The cranium is that part of skull which encloses what?
15—What is past participle of "deal"?
16—Would a pasan be a coin, boat, or goat (pl.)?
18—What is Martha's singing voice in opera "Faust"?
19—Behold.
20—What is a varying weight of India?
21—Conducted.
22—What is a Greek epic poem ascribed to Homer?
24—To peruse.
25—You would associate a proscenium box with jewelry, banking, or the theater—which?

Down

1—What country is mentioned in Poe's "To Helen"?
2—Entrance to a mine is what?
3—What country occupies northwestern corner of South America (abbr.)?
4—What do you call the glass over dial of a watch (pl.)?
5—What sea lies between Greece and Southern Italy?
6—What month is subject of a poem by Edward Thurlow?
11—A basketlitch might be made by those who do what?
13—Who was Muse who presided over lyric poetry?
14—Who was the Florentine lady immortalized by Dante?
15—What is a small portion of food or money at regular intervals?
16—What is a line or band used to lash a furled sail securely?
17—What is coarse food for horses, cattle, or sheep?
19—Grassy meadow.
21—Scraped linen is what?
23—What is a river of Chile?
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World

Good to the Very Last Drop!

Cookie, 4-year-old female chimpanzee, is just one of the reasons why there's always something doing at the Bronx Zoo. The simians never fail to get a packed house with their unrehearsed and varied performances. Here we find Cookie expertly guzzling a bottle of milk.

A Verse for Today . . .

How excellent is thy lovingkindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings.—Ps. 36:7

Brevities

Punch ©: A second line of defense has been begun on the borders of Germany. It is said that, despite the warmer weather, the third bastion protecting the Führer himself was recently strengthened and he now wears a steel shirt with a heavier mesh.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The pioneers did a good job despite the fact they didn't have any experts to assist them.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Who's for leaving the heart of bombed Rotterdam as it is, for ready reference when repentant Germany applies for the parole?

Milwaukee Journal: "Research in recent times has shown the typical American head tends to grow longer." It is as well. Otherwise the taxpayer's face would not fit.

In Lighter Vein

Playing Safe

Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical genius, made exhaustive tests.

One day he invited several friends to dinner at his mountain camp near Schenectady. He had just built an overhanging porch, high above the ground, and was anxious to show it off. After dinner, he led the way. He stepped aside to permit his guests to enter. One by one they filed onto the porch, until a half dozen had gathered there.

His friends were inhaling the river breezes when one of them noticed that Steinmetz was standing in the adjoining room.

"Why don't you come out on the porch?" asked the friend.

"I will in a little while," said Steinmetz thoughtfully. "But first I want to find out if it is safe. This is the first time I've had any weight on it."—Milwaukee Journal.

Cryptic

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is a tough man to get news out of. Several years ago, when the Treasury started to buy silver at advanced prices, a group of newspapermen called at his office to find out how the financial market would be affected.

"Would you mind telling us how you intend to use your new power?" asked one reporter.

Mr. Morgenthau smiled mysteriously and replied:

"Enthusiastically." — Milwaukee Journal.

That's on the Cob!

Corn was primarily a food for man at the time of the colonization of America; now man consumes directly but a small part of the crop.

Daily Anecdote

Not That Simple

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives, possessed a Lincolnesque simplicity which the unknowing stranger sometimes failed to read entirely aright.

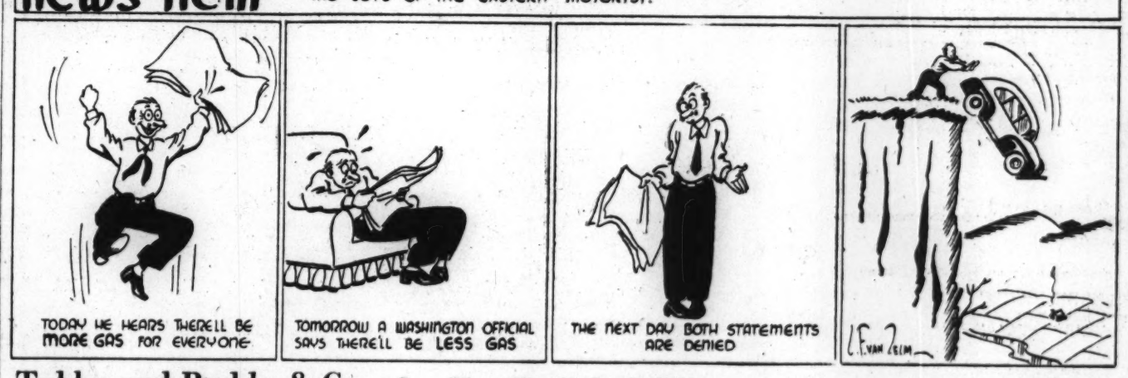
Once upon arriving in Kansas City for a brief visit, Uncle Joe dropped into a restaurant for a little snack and, not being in the mood to select his dinner from the menu, tossed the list aside and simply said to the waiter, "Bring me a good dinner," at the same time tendering the man a nice tip to encourage good service. The repast proved highly satisfactory, and the Speaker pursued the same plan during the remainder of his stay in Kansas City, never making any selections from the menu, but trusting to the judgment of the waiter.

When Uncle Joe's visit was over, and he had eaten his last meal in the Kansas City restaurant, he called the waiter over and said, "Well, I'm going home today, and I want to thank you for the good food and excellent service you have provided."

As the man was helping the Speaker into his overcoat, he leaned over Uncle Joe's shoulder and in a discreet whisper exclaimed, "I beg pardon, sir, but when you or any of your friends that can't read come to Kansas City just ask for Tom."

Just for Fun —Henry Boltinoff

"Boys, get ready to scrape 10,000 pieces of burnt toast!"


NEWS ITEM— THE JOYS OF THE EASTERN MOTORIST.
TODAY HE HEARS THERE'LL BE MORE GAS FOR EVERYONE
TOMORROW A WASHINGTON OFFICIAL SAYS THERE'LL BE LESS GAS
THE NEXT DAY BOTH STATEMENTS ARE DENIED
L. F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One That Wasn't Locked Up*

By Le Pelley

I'VE LOCKED THEM DOWN THERE ... BUT THEY'LL PROBABLY TRY TO BREAK THE DOOR ..
BY THAT TIME WE CAN BE 40 MILES AWAY IF YOU KEEP UP WITH ME..
LET'S GET GOING !!
MOVE OVER. I'm SHIFTING INTO HIGH...
Oooops
WELL ! YOU BOYS SEEM TO BE IN QUITE A HURRY ..
HURRY ? .. OH NO. JUST CASUALLY ON OUR WAY
IN FACT .. DILLY-DALLYING
YOU MIGHT SAY JUST STROLLING ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'll Get on His Good Side First*

By Rodgers

"Hello there! How's the wing?" I asked the crow this morning
"A little better, thank you," he cawed -
"That's fine, you'll be flying again before you know it." I wagged. "And in the meantime here's something to peck at."
"Now that's very thoughtful of you," he said. And he really did seem grateful -
"Boy, we'll be friends in no time at all!" I told myself

The Adventures of Waddles —*He Gets the Brush-Off*

By The Hagers

With thoughts of beetles, large and small, I left Professor Widgeon's hall.
Then, suddenly my eyes took note Of something on a lady's coat.
I tried to brush the thing aside. "Sir, that's a pin!" the lady cried.
From here on out, I shall ignore All insect, bug, or beetle lore.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Still Unco-ordinated in Washington

Mr. Ickes doesn't like to be agreed with. But we just can't help it. He is everlastingly right in saying that something should be done to end the situation by which the American people are daily whipsawed by conflicting official statements about oil and gasoline supplies. Mr. Ickes's remedy is to have all information come from the Fuel Administrator—himself. We could agree with him there too, for his estimates have been much nearer the mark than OPA's.

But we must hope that even without a single mouthpiece, the Fuel Administrator and the Office of Price Administration will find ways to keep in touch with one another. Anyone who has worked in a large organization knows how easy it is to forget to keep in touch. Business firms and families sometimes experience embarrassment. Vice-president Smith hasn't been informed that Vice-president Jones has made a statement favoring the five-day week, or Dad hasn't been advised that Mother has issued a new edict: "Nine o'clock is bedtime."

Most of us can understand how these things happen. We can even smile at such amazing examples of non-co-ordination as have recently been reported from Washington:

Chester Davis, while still Food Administrator, first heard about food-price rollbacks from a radio speech by Prentiss Brown.

Donald Nelson, War Production Board chief, learned of the formation of the Office of War Mobilization by reading his news ticker.

William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board, received the news of Mr. Ickes's moves in the mine strike second hand.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, got wind of the 48-hour week order (most decidedly a manpower question) only at the last minute, just before James E. Byrnes, then Economic Stabilizer, announced it.

We might sympathize with the embarrassed officials if the embarrassment caused the public by this kind of "out-of-touchness" were not so much greater. The main trouble has been that the President has too often dealt with one official or possibly two and reaches a decision about some policy which vitally concerns several whose functions inescapably overlap. Or some official has forgotten that his own segment of the administrative fabric is interwoven with many others.

It now appears that the difficulty has been partially remedied by the setting up of the Office of War Mobilization, under which Mr. Byrnes seems to be Co-ordinator in Chief, or deputy President in charge of the home front.

But the "backstairs cabinet" has not been abolished. Decisions can still be made at the White House without the head of the department or war agency chiefly involved being informed. Even if Mr. Roosevelt does not want to call it a "war cabinet," couldn't he have a weekly or bi-weekly meeting where the chiefs of the war agencies could keep in touch and perhaps resolve some of the principal conflicts and confusions? There perhaps, rather than in a public speech, would be the most appropriate place for Mr. Ickes's eminently sound plea for a single predicter of oil supplies.

Beyond the Skagerrak

There is talk of rewriting the histories after the war is over. Come to think of it, some of the dictionaries may take a bit of revising, too.

For instance, "neutrality." There was "cash-on-the-barrel-head neutrality." There was "Spanish neutrality." These are almost paleographic now. But there still is "Swedish neutrality," the definition of which is rapidly evolving.

To help the lexicographer of the future, a tentative definition might be hazarded:

Neutrality *(Swedish)*. Having to do what you don't like doing, wishing you were doing something else. CF. PARADOX

For the Swedes have been permitting the transit of unarmed German soldiers to and from Norway. They didn't like the idea in the beginning. They've liked it less and less as time and the weight of Allied arms have increased. And today the prospect that they will cancel the Nazi traffic is greater than ever.

They have been selling strategic iron ore and chemical wood pulp to Germany. But although completely dependent upon Germany for coal, they have withheld financial credits which the Germans have asked. Now they are becoming increasingly vocal in criticism of German failures to make promised deliveries. Stockholm's notes to Berlin today are being written with a sharply pointed pen.

Similar examples, and contradictions, are legion. But they add up to the same thing. In the days when the Germans were invading Norway, small nations were not defying Hitler. Sweden could have expected scant assistance from "neutral" America or from the hard-pressed Allies, if Stockholm had rejected the German demands.

The point on which major issue can be taken at the moment is whether Sweden has freed itself from the toils of German duress as quickly as has been realistically possible. Admittedly the Swedes have proceeded warily. But on the other hand they have shown a measure of firmness for which they have not always had full credit, as when they utilized German embarrassment over the shelling of a Swedish submarine as a lever to break the German blockade which was holding up vital commercial traffic with South America.

The question before Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson remains primarily one of timing. There is little doubt that Sweden would cancel the German troop transit if the Allies attempted to recapture Norway or started a cross-channel invasion. Yet there are many Swedes who are asking for cancellation now in the belief that Germany is in no position to invade Sweden as it might once have done. Moreover, the Swedes are not so defenseless nor so lacking in potential allies as they were eighteen months ago.

Signs multiply, indicating that there are many gaps in the "Fortress of Europe" which Hitler has not been able to close. Sweden is one of them.

The Smith a Mighty Man—

News items in the country press reveal that the smithy is busy this season. Shipments of horses from the Midwest to the East have been nearly as large as usual. With many mechanics serving Uncle Sam, owners of trucks and tractors are turning to the smithy for vital repairs. And with his Yankee ingenuity, the smith is keeping the horses shod and the mechanical farm equipment rolling.

The blacksmith shop, in those halcyon days a generation gone, was one of the centers of rural life. The sooty window panes were covered with spider webs; the rough splintery floor was black and grimy; shoes of all sizes hung on the rafters overhead. One end of the smoky shop was a monstrous conglomeration of old wheels, broken cultivators, discarded horseshoes, pieces of wood, sections of machinery. Pervading all was that delightful, mysterious pungent odor compounded of hoof parings, coal, dust, and the brackish water in which the red-hot shoes were plunged to be cooled.

There are men, yes, and women too, sitting in city offices today who remember taking Buttercup and Daisy to the blacksmith for a set of shoes. They will be glad to know that the brawny smith in his blackened well-worn leather apron is still sending showers of sparks through the air.

What Would a Survey Uncover?

The Boston League of Women Voters should be commended for its request to the Finance Commission to instigate a survey of the public school system here. The request is pertinent because, among other things, maintenance costs are inordinately high in view of the substantial decrease in pupils.

An examination of the school balance sheets in 1938 discloses that the taxpayers footed a bill of $16,700,000 to keep a school system in good enough repair that year for 127,000 pupils. The comparable figures for today are $16,240,000, and 102,430 students. Roughly a 20 per cent drop in pupils in five years has been accompanied by a 3 per cent decrease in school costs.

It would seem that a discrepancy of this size is too great to be satisfactorily explained by charging it to the general increase in the cost of living. Yet no other explanation is heard.

That explanation could be just one of a number of conclusions which an impartial survey might produce. The need of a radical change in educational policy to meet postwar demands might be another, while a third could be a revision of the way the School Committee is selected.

Boston has not had a survey of its public schools for 37 years. The Fin. Com. would do well to start one.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Union Not "Superstate"

When I read Mr. Arthur J. Richardson's letter in which he spoke against a "superstate" I wondered if he had read Clarence Streit's proposal for international organization as expressed in his two books, "Union Now" and "Union Now With Britain," recommending a Federal Union of the democracies modeled after our Constitution. Let me mention a few points in answer to Mr. Richardson's objections. In the first place he characterizes his superstate as being a pool of all the nations' interests for which each country gives up something. In Mr. Streit's plan for Federal Union each nation gives up nothing but its national sovereignty and it gives this up, not for the good of the other nations involved, but for the security and happiness of its own citizens. Thus, the question arises, which is of more value to us, the sovereign State as such or the individual? Surely there can be no question; is this not the main principle for which we are fighting?

And what are the advantages to the individual? One need only imagine what this country would be like if it were a group of sovereign States, each with the power to erect tariff barriers and wage wars against the other, and compare this picture with the present greatness of our Union, to glimpse the values to be brought to the world by a similar universal Union.

As for a strengthened league, our last two wars have been fought against governments rather than the people they represent. Why not join with these people for peace and progress rather than give the power for world government into the hands of puppets representing conflicting sovereignties?

Cambridge, Mass. MILDRED K. MOYER

"Are We Learning?"

Thank you, Mr. Canham, for your parting shot in your article, "Are We Learning?" "Verily, we must not be disarmed again, and our armament will lie in our awareness."

In one sentence you embrace everything necessary to win the victory in this war, to win and retain the peace.

David's outstanding characteristic was his awareness. He was alert to the claims of evil. He knew it could not prevail or establish itself permanently. The sling was the result of his awareness; it was incidental. It is recorded that he "ran toward the army to meet the Philistine."

The United Nations, too, are moving swiftly to meet the enemy.

There is great danger of becoming lethargic after the physical conflict has ended. On the barracks wall at Delhi, India, this inscription will be found: "When the war is on and strife is nigh, God and the soldier is all the cry; When war is o'er and peace is cited, God and the soldier are quickly slighted."

Glen Rock, N. J. M. H. O.

Vacation at Eighty

I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor for more than 30 years. In a recent letter to the paper, S. S. P. writes, "The woman who travels today is either very brave or very foolish." One might add, "especially one of age, according to mortal marking of time." But whether brave or foolish, I recently spent a vacation in the lovely hills of New Hampshire, at Mount Whittier. The very name gave me my first thrill, for I recalled so many of Whittier's beautiful hymns.

July 4 being the Sabbath, we united with the Quakers' Meeting House congregation, composed of residents of this intriguing country with their many summer guests—one the son of ex-President Cleveland, who with several others was moved to contribute to the theme of liberty.

All this—traveling and vacation—meant much to me, for you see, according to human reckoning, I am 80. JEANNE C. MILLER

Melrose, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ahead of Schedule

This Matter of Subsidies

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

A comprehensible and altogether reasonable defense of the plan designed to implement the payment of subsidies to farmers and other producers of foodstuffs is that it serves the double purpose of aiding the stabilizing of wages in other industries, while automatically discouraging the inflation of farmland prices. A tragedy of the era of the earlier World War was the unrestrained speculation in land induced by high prices for crops.

First-hand knowledge of conditions following the bursting of the boom was obtained as the result of a personal survey covering many of the communities in the corn, wheat, and livestock belts in the Mississippi Valley and the Prairie States to the west. The fever of speculation was rampant throughout that entire area. Farmers, after the first flush of unaccustomed success, paid accumulated obligations and, with lands free from debt, mortgaged them to buy adjoining farms at twice or three times their normal selling price. The sequel was simple but inevitable. In countless instances both the old and the speculatively acquired farms were surrendered to mortgage holders at sheriffs' sales.

* * *

One farmer, notably, escaped, but only, it then seemed to him, by his own unpardonable stubbornness. His farm, well located and productive, was worth then, as it is now, in the neighborhood of $10,000. At the height of the inflationary land boom, a prospective buyer offered $80,000 for the farm, one tenth in cash, with the balance to be secured by a "guaranteed" mortgage. The offer was not immediately accepted, the owner hoping that even a higher price could be obtained. Then came the crash, and with it the disclosure that the companies organized to guarantee this class of mortgages were, in most instances, unable to fulfill their contracts. The owner still has his farm, and it is still worth $10,000.

Now, this same farmer, being reasonable and somewhat experienced, might prove a valuable witness if called to testify regarding the necessity, or the wisdom, of paying subsidies to farmers out of funds provided by his somewhat remote friends and neighbors in the form of income taxes. He is aware that a majority of those taxed are not being paid the higher wages or salaries received by the comparatively few, and that it is they, the consumers of his products, who will contribute the actual cash paid to him in the form of a subsidy or premium.

He will realize, also, if he takes pains to consider the facts in the case, that he is already at a great advantage over his wage-earning neighbor, because he entirely escapes the payment of income taxes on a considerable portion of his earnings. The major costs of the food consumed by himself and the members of his family, his guests, his hired help, and his horses and cattle, are not touched by income-tax calculations, whereas the consumer who buys from him, or in the open market, pays in earnings which have been taxed twice in most instances, once by the State and once by the Federal Government.

* * *

The worker who is not in the war-wage brackets can conscientiously insist that the neighboring farmer is, in comparison with himself, already quite liberally, though perhaps not generously, subsidized. There should be, he believes, a reasonable and acceptable basis of adjustment all along the line. But this compromise cannot be reached by the application of power politics, or by concessions to bloc or influential factions.

We will long remain friends and neighbors in a vast community where the welfare of all is a responsibility to be equally shared. We don't ask our neighbors to pay interest on the things we lend them, and we don't like to pay for the use of the things we borrow.

The World's Biggest Business

Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, tells a powerful story in a few words in his latest report. Lend-lease operations around the globe for June, he says, topped the billion mark for the first time. In short, lend-lease, which was only a twinkle in the President's eye at the beginning of 1941, has today become the world's biggest business. What international cartel ever did a billion dollars' worth of transactions every month?

The fact that June allocations were almost $300,000,000 over May's testifies to the epic growth of America's war production. The United States couldn't spare a billion dollars' worth of food, machinery, guns, planes, and relief goods for Britain, Russia, China, and other allies and near-allies if it weren't producing a lot more than that. The billion-dollar allocation for June also means that the submarine menace has been whipped to such an extent that transportation is assured for carrying these supplies overseas.

But to call lend-lease merely a big business is a misnomer. This supply program, in official view here, is at once a smart piece of foreign policy, a powerful war weapon, a good-neighbor proposition, and a reciprocal trade program. It is not something which can be measured accurately in dollars and cents, and it is heartening for the postwar years that this point is being increasingly appreciated in the Nation and in the Congress.

Will any isolationist Representative or Senator dare to arise after the war and demand that Russia and Britain pay the United States back dollar for dollar for the foods, the factory machinery, the planes, and guns which have gone overseas? Russia at this moment is containing the bulk of the German army. Its offensive against Orel is endangering Germany's entire eastern bastion. Nazi planes, guns, and troops which might have been diverted to the defense of Sicily and Italy are nailed down on the Russian front. That's one way Russia is paying for the American lend-lease aid which is helping to bolster the Soviet battle lines.

We have heard much recently about reciprocal lend-lease. This is an important factor—the munitions, food, ships, and services which Britain, Australia, Russia, China, and other allies have furnished the United States in return. But the realization is now growing that battles won, territory sacrificed, and lives lost that the common war may be shortened are tangible assets to be included in the lend-lease accounting.

Just where the billion dollars in lend-lease supplies is going was not told in Mr. Stettinius's report. It is known that several months ago Russia supplanted Britain as chief recipient of aid. This fact and the availability of the Mediterranean as a shipping route may help to account for the stepped-up shipments.

There is also the fact that the Lend-Lease Administration will furnish some of the relief supplies and foods distributed in Sicily, even as it did in North Africa. Here again the intangibles in reciprocal lend-lease enter the picture. If, by its relief and rehabilitation in Sicily and Italy, the United States can persuade Hitler's allies to abandon him sooner, then the sums expended in lend-lease will have been returned with compound interest.

This does not mean, in the view of officials here, that there will not need to be a certain amount of careful accounting after the war. Some few nations may find themselves rather heavily indebted to the United States. But it is interesting to note that in evidence before the House Appropriations Committee, Major George Spiegelberg, the Army's recorder in Europe, estimated that it would require half a division of trained personnel to place valuations on materials received as reciprocal aid from Britain with sufficient accuracy for a sterling or dollar record.

President Roosevelt may have bungled the management of the home front and he may have his weaknesses and shortcomings. But history will highly praise the Administration for the fact that, when war came, the Neutrality Act which prevented the dispatch of aid to America's fighting friends had been repealed and, instead, the lend-lease program of aid to allies was already in active, vigorous operation.

The Wide Horizon

To the Italians

By Violet Alleyn Storey

NEW YORK CITY

As Allied blows fall heavily on Italy, Americans of Italian extraction, here in New York City, under the direction of the Office of War Information and in co-operation with a group of newspapers, are planning a series of shortwave broadcasts from key transmitters on the Atlantic Coast to every city, village and hamlet from Sicily to the Brenner Pass. Mayor La Guardia, himself of Italian extraction, is serving as chairman of the New York committee that is now preparing the material for these broadcasts which will be in Italian—both *la lingua Toscana nella bocca Romana*, the Tuscan tongue in the Roman mouth, or classical Italian, and in each of the many dialects that are spoken by the Italian people.

Among prominent New Yorkers of Italian extraction who are scheduled to make transcribed talks, in simple, sincere terms, to the people of Italy are Supreme Court Justice Pecora, Judge John J. Freschi of the Court of Special Sessions, Edward Corsi, chairman of the New York State Industrial Board; Dr. Peter Amoroso, Commissioner of Corrections for New York City; Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council; Mrs. Enrico Caruso, herself of American ancestry but widow of the famous Italian tenor, and Assistant District Attorney Sarafite of New York County, besides many others.

* * *

As Mayor La Guardia has already done in his broadcasts by short wave to the Italians inside of Mussolini's Italy, these speakers will stress the wisdom of co-operation with the Allies and will point out how much the Italians and the Americans have always had in common, in vivid contrast to the actual lack of mutual interests between the Germans and the Italians. The Italian people will, in each of these appeals, made by a "kinsman in America," be urged not to revolt but simply to cease resisting the forces of the United Nations, since the men of these forces have come to liberate—not to invade—Italy.

The keynote of all the broadcasts will be that the Italian people are not now and have never been our enemy—only the Fascist regime has been that. Actually the Italians themselves have always been and still are our friends. Upon these appeals being convincing depends their effectiveness. Therefore, the question now is, in these moments of crisis for the Italians and for the United Nations forces: By what tokens can we know that the Italian people are not our enemy? If the Italian people are, indeed, our enemy, then any and all such appeals will prove futile.

Yet, since straws show which way the wind blows, now that our troops have gotten far enough into Italian territory to pick up and examine a few such straws, let us see what these indicate. First of all, every report out of Sicily stresses the acclaim given our troops by the plain Sicilian people. We have the telephoned statements of several correspondents that our boys were greeted by the Sicilian equivalent of "We are glad you have come!" We have also been informed that captured Italian generals had high praise for both British and Americans and only contempt for the Nazis.

* * *

New York City has a very large percentage of Americans of Italian ancestry and birth among its citizens. The city might be said to abound in "little Italys," none more colorful, more nostalgically prewar Neapolitan in appearance and character than Bleecker Street in Greenwich Village. And are these communities pro-Fascist?

To be sure, many of Bleecker Street's first families do not speak English, for the English-speaking members have gone off to the war. So you must speak Italian if you want to learn what Bleecker Street thinks of Mussolini and, when that has been made volubly plain to you, what Bleecker Street thinks of Hitler and Nazis in general. You will, in the vernacular, be given an earful. Then speak of Italy, mention the invasion, refer to the appeals that are about to be made by Italians of Italian origin in New York City to Italians from Catania to Stresa—and dark faces will light up with brilliant smiles.

"Ah, signorina," you will be told, "the hour is at hand for Italy to be made free, for the Italians to be released from their prison. The Italian people — they were asleep — they dreamed a bad dream. But now they awaken to welcome their true friends. No, no; the Italians are not our enemy—the enemy of us, the Americans—or we of America of the Italians. It is just that the Italians have been, for a time, their own enemies—but that, we Americans, we understand and can forgive."

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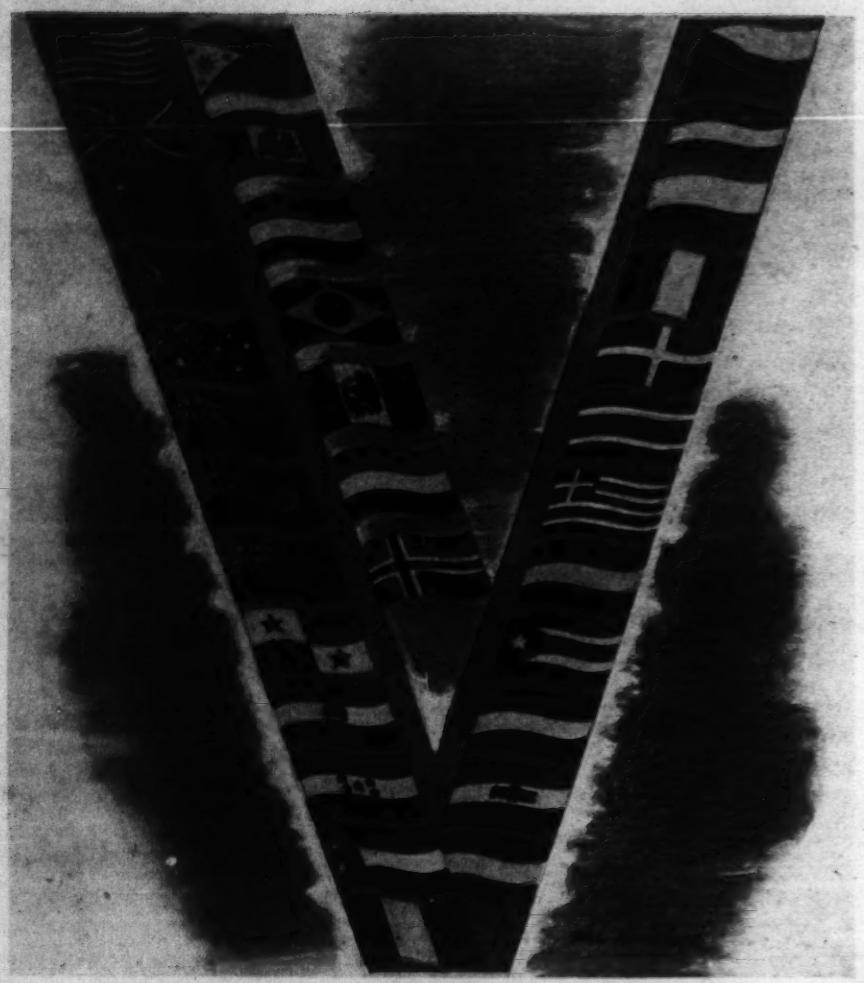
After Victory—What?

By Samuel A. Eliot

As Told to Irene Armstrong



WAVING FOR VICTORY—FLAGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

AFTER VICTORY—WHAT? We are going to win the war. I am sure of that. But are we again going to let the victory to be won by valor of our men in arms and the unflinching support of the people in our industries and homes be lost by partisan wrangling and the shortsightedness of treaty makers? Are we again to fall into the confusion of mind that makes victory an end in itself rather than an indispensable means to an end?

There are people who tell us that it is all poppycock to be thinking or talking about postwar adjustments now, that there will be time enough for that later. Of course we must put first things first, but a consideration of peace possibilities and politics need not hinder or divert war efforts. On the contrary, the clarifying of objectives and the relieving of doubts and suspicions seem to me an essential part of the war effort itself. People bear strain better when they know that the cause is worth the cost.

My generation learned—or should have learned—by poignant experience that we can pay the awful price of war and then refuse to pay the comparatively modest price of peace. We, too, should have learned that a plan for an enduring peace cannot be extemporized. It cannot be put together magically on the spur of the moment. It ought to have a lot of preliminary discussion not only among statesmen but among plain citizens. Oh, I don't propose to baptize a future that has not yet been born or try to chart the world's destiny right here and now, but we can help a bit to open the doors, or at least the windows, that look out upon a possible course. You remember the story of the man who ran hard to catch his train but arrived at the station only to see it disappearing down the track. A friend said to him, "You didn't run hard enough." "I did, too," was the answer; "the trouble was I didn't start soon enough."

We want this time to set up and implement an international order that will combine the maximum of national independence with the maximum of collective efficiency. We want neither master races on the one hand nor subject peoples on the other. Peace by declaration is hardly more than a pious wish if it isn't organized and enforced. The Kellogg Pact was a sort of self-hypnotism. The League of Nations was a forum for debate rather than an instrument for action. This time we must create a federal agency that is positive and responsible and authoritative.

I think it is too early for detailed planning—although some pretty complete and mighty interesting schemes have been worked out. We can't prescribe final terms now, but we can have, before the forces of war that are welding the Allies together have cooled, an understanding among them about enduring co-operation. What we need is not the hope of a Grand Council after the war, but a council today, an actual working council. The four freedoms make a good foundation for world federation, but the separate nations after their own fashion must adapt them and forge them into actualities. The point for us, here in the United States, is that whatever plan can be agreed upon we must accept to do our share generously and heartily. The minute we begin to pick flaws or to dodge responsibilities we head toward disruption and failure. That's what happened last time. The real desire and will of the American people was diverted and undermined by insinuations and suspicions. Confidence and hope were whittled away by mistrustful jibes and baseless calumnies. That is sure to happen again. The saboteurs of faith in a better world will get busy. Some are already at work. They are sniping at the hope of the world when they talk of the Atlantic Charter and the pipe dream of two fussy politicians out on a boat ride.

The fascist-minded among us—and we have them in no inconsiderable numbers—are skillful in manipulating the mass thinking of people who are quite unconscious of such leading but who are susceptible to appeals to personal or class or sectional alarms or possible benefits. While all Americans seek quick and complete victory in war, not all Americans have realized that victory is not enough and that the end of the war is the beginning of a new responsibility—a challenge to be met with clear understanding and resolute purpose of achievement. The postwar task is not just to restore but to construct.

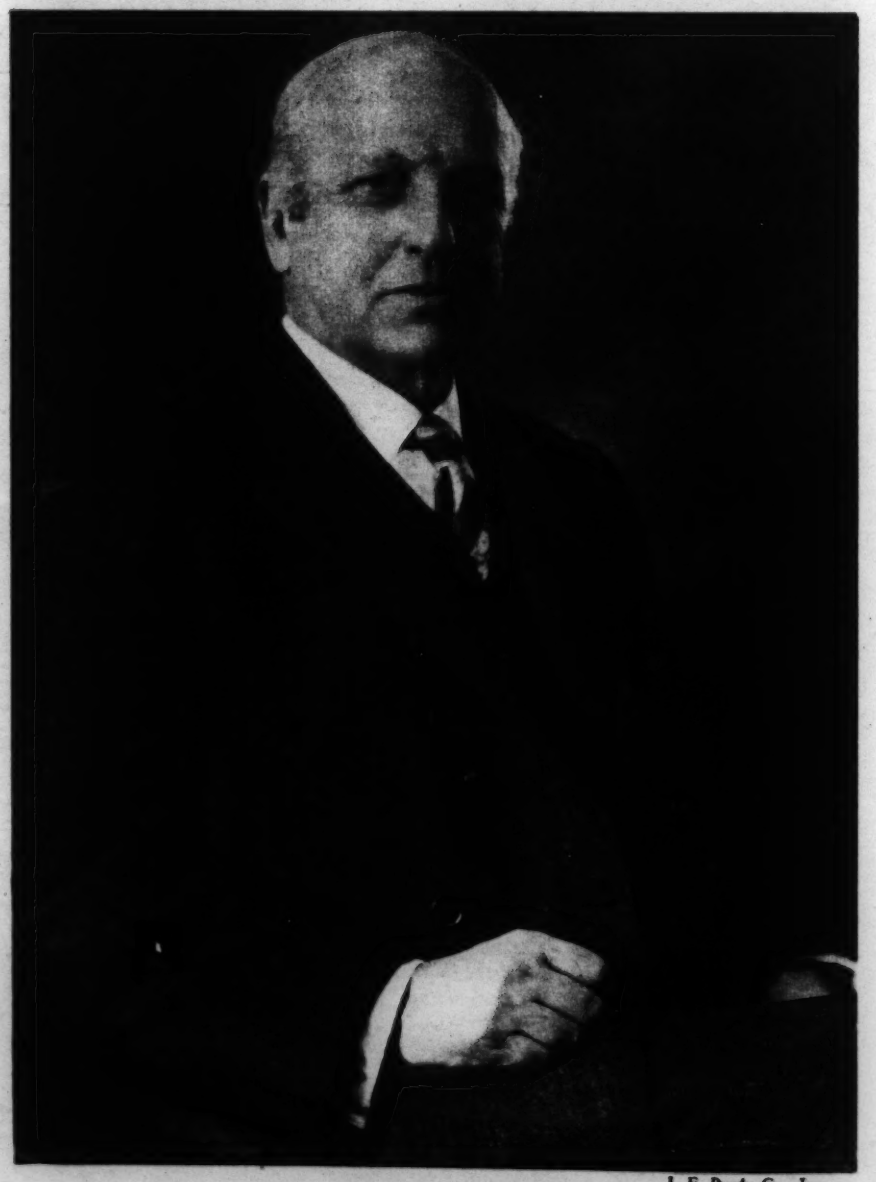
You ask me what part education has to play in all this and particularly what of youth, the German youth. Well, German youth better go to work before they go back to school. I would organize them into service corps and put them to work rehabilitating the devastated regions in their own land and possibly in other lands. Then, when the first steps in physical, social, and economic reconstruction were under way, there should be set up an International Educational Office—similar to that of the International Labor Organization. Let's have a planning commission to suggest appropriate strategy for the reconstruction of the educational and cultural institutions not only of Germany but of all the despoiled nations. I would like to see a calling together of a conference of representatives of the United Nations to plan such an educational campaign and allot responsibilities.

As to the part of the United States: I do not want to see an educational expeditionary force organized in this country if it is going over in a spirit of condescension or patronage or to show poor, benighted Europeans how their schools ought to be run. We must beware of the temptation to impose American ideas upon other nations. You cannot impose either democracy or education from without. Such things must take root in native soil. We must respect the backgrounds, the feelings and the traditions of the people we want to help.

I notice that some experts are advocating a unified educational system for European countries. I do not think that will get anywhere. The difference in language, social organization, religion, and national sentiment are too deeply rooted. But if we set up in each country educational institutions based on democratic principles and developing on democratic lines, we may get unity as a result. Unity cannot be artificially established. It must grow out of national needs, experiences and hopes, but I agree with President Masaryk when he said, "Frontiers should be as insignificant as possible."

Let's have an educational planning organization and then let American institutions be prepared to contribute both counsel and men and women who will be relief workers, social workers, school workers, and health workers. I should like to see Americans help to establish opportunities for recreation and recuperation for European teachers and scholars who have suffered both physically and morally. I should like to see training schools for teachers subsidized by Americans, but free from all foreign domination. I should like to make possible more frequent and widespread exchanges between American and European professors and scholars, and to see American schools establish fraternal relations with similar institutions in Europe. I should like to see Americans help to restore libraries by gifts of books and equipment and a lot of that sort of thing.

All this educational reconstruction is going to be vastly important, but it is not the first thing to be thinking about today. Victory comes first and then feeding the hungry, freeing the prisoners, restoring family life, providing supplies, re-establishing transportation systems, planting crops. But it is not too early to gather an International Educational Conference, like the recent Food Conference, to plan for the ultimate restoration and reconstruction of schools, colleges, libraries, and the institutions of civilized life.



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SAMUEL A. ELIOT

Minister and Lecturer for Half a Century, Dr. Eliot Urges a Just Peace Without Vengeance That Will Both Restore and Construct

The U-Boat Packs Take Cover

By Peter Lyne

THE DECISIVE PHASE in the war against the U-boats reached this summer has resulted in a clear-cut victory for the United Nations. The shipping is getting over. The U-boat menace is being defeated. There remains the U-boat threat, which Allied authorities admit will continue as long as the war lasts. In fact, the battle against the U-boats is the longest battle of all.

But it is confidently expected in London that there will be no decisive enemy undersea comeback. For there is little doubt both sides have been all out in this summer's Atlantic battle, and the Nazis, who suffered such a resounding defeat in May and June, are unlikely again to find circumstances as favorable for them as they have been in the past. The U-boat war in future is more likely to run parallel with the course of the Luftwaffe assault on Britain and the German attack on Russia, with the momentum decreasing following the maximum effort, but with a dangerous kick still awaiting any Allied laxity.

What is the extent of a sudden Allied Atlantic success this summer and how has it been achieved?

U-boats were sunk at an officially announced rate of one a day during the last two weeks of June. More than 30 were destroyed in May, Winston Churchill, the British Premier, revealed in a speech at London's Guildhall on June 30. Of a giant convoy crossing the Atlantic at the end of May, 97 per cent of the merchant ships reached British ports unharmed, despite the U-boats launching one of their most desperate attacks of the war in a last-minute effort to justify earlier enemy promises that pack hunting of submarines would completely disorganize trans-Atlantic shipping.

* * *

In the whole North Atlantic during June scarcely an Allied merchant ship was sunk, Mr. Churchill told the Guildhall audience. Only 2.2 per cent of 10,000,000 tons of shipping sent into the Mediterranean has been lost, according to the Ottawa statement by Britain's High Commissioner in Canada, Malcolm MacDonald.

Even the German claims of Allied shipping losses slumped sensationally. In March of this year the claim was that 926,000 tons were sunk; April, 432,000; May, 499,000; June, only about 100,000. These figures were given in London recently by Admiral Sir William James, Chief of Naval Information.

For a time, German propaganda tried to make out that the low rate of sinkings was due to the small amount of shipping at sea. But this was categorically denied by authorities like Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander. Though no precise figures were revealed for security reasons, Mr. Alexander told the House of Commons that the April imports into Britain were the highest since the beginning of 1942.

Moreover, ample evidence to refute the German claim is also seen in the busy scenes at British ports, in Canadian reinforcements reaching England, in vast supplies pouring into Africa for the Allied armies. The key men in control of merchant shipping rubbed their eyes as the time came and passed for the threatened peak in Atlantic sinkings. Instead the shipping lists in early summer showed practically no cargoes lost at all.

In a graph which charts the rates of building and sinkings of U-boats, the sinkings went above building in May, it was announced by Mr. Alexander.

* * *

All that is solid evidence from the Allied viewpoint, showing the transformation in the submarine situation in which Allied shipping is now getting over and the U-boats are going down. And the other side of the picture from the German viewpoint is just as striking. The change started in the late spring, when, instead of a fanfare of announcements of enormous Allied losses at sea, there came excuses from German radio commentators.

Later came reports from neutral sources of U-boats being recalled from the Atlantic, of the waters of the Mediterranean being too clear for Axis submarines, of the abandoning of pack hunting tactics. In June, Göring's newspaper, the National Zeitung, put the situation more bluntly to the Germans by admitting that "Germany has lost her superiority in the war at sea."

Rumors of mutinies among U-boat crews have been heard lately and are inevitably associated with similar happenings in World War I, when the German break-up started in the Navy. Speaking in Ottawa at the end of June, Britain's Mr. MacDonald advised against attaching too much importance to reports of rebellion. But he admitted the likelihood of a lower morale among undertrained crews and from the increased effectiveness of antisubmarine devices.

Probably more serious for Hitler than the heavy toll of U-boats was the loss in May and June of more than 1,000 members of the U-boat crews. Specially significant lately has been the failure of German news services to laud achievements of the U-boat ace commanders, for the history of naval warfare shows the aces do more damage than many times their number of average submarine skippers.

What a sharp contrast this situation presents compared with that in April, when the Senate Defense Investigating Committee shocked the people of the United Nations by announcing 12,000,000 tons of Allied shipping was lost in 1942, or more than the total building of the United States, Britain, and Canada combined during the same period. At the same time criticism was mounting in the British House of Commons against the Government for failure to check the sinkings.

How, then, has the sudden transformation been achieved? Primarily, it occurred at the mid-Atlantic—the hitherto unbridged gap where convoys and their escorts had been deprived of eyes from the air. Large numbers of long-distance planes were transferred to the Atlantic work, and American-built escort-carriers took their place with the convoys.

"Two tremendous decisions of the war" was how Admiral Sir William James described the Anglo-American joint action in launching the African campaign and building small aircraft carriers at the very time when news from the Atlantic front was bad. "There were a million tons of shipping on one night alone between Gibraltar and Algiers, all requiring escort," added Admiral James.

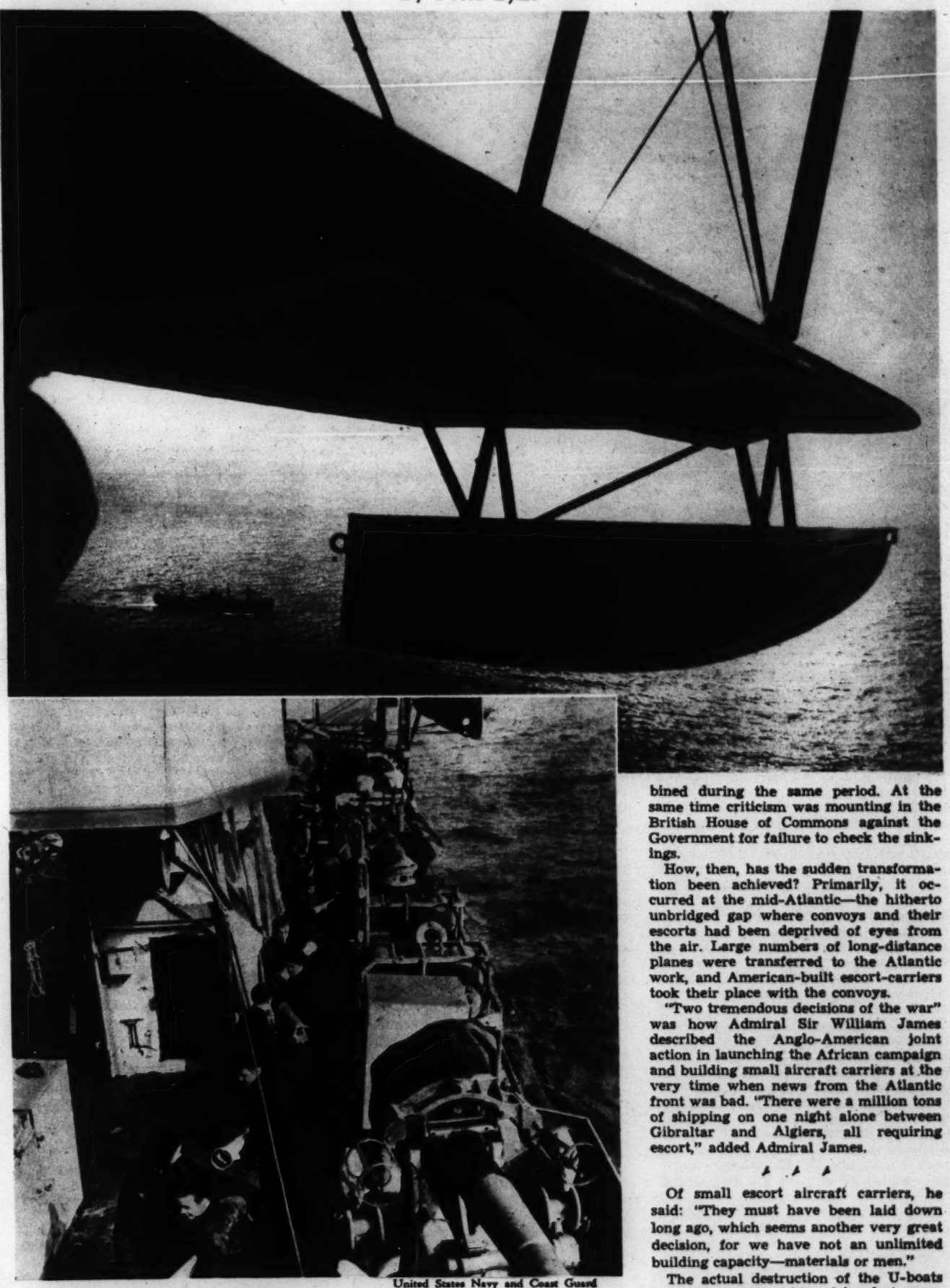
* * *

Of small escort aircraft carriers, he said: "They must have been laid down long ago, which seems another very great decision, for we have not an unlimited building capacity—materials or men."

The actual destruction of the U-boats has been mainly achieved by destroyers, frigates, and corvettes—little ships whose crews never faltered even when they seemed to be attempting an almost impossible job. Their chief need was for more and more little ships. Improved antisubmarine devices have played a vital part too. Natural scientists and experimental stations have increased the blast-power of depth charges and improved the detection instruments to a great extent.

The RAF and the USAAF blasted U-boat bases and submarine building yards and German factories where submarine parts are made. Britain's bomber chief still contends the place to destroy the U-boats is on the land. Maybe he will prove increasingly right, now that the critical battle against existing U-boat packs in the Atlantic has been won. The effect of the bombing of submarine bases like St. Nazaire is difficult to assess. The

(Continued on page 14)



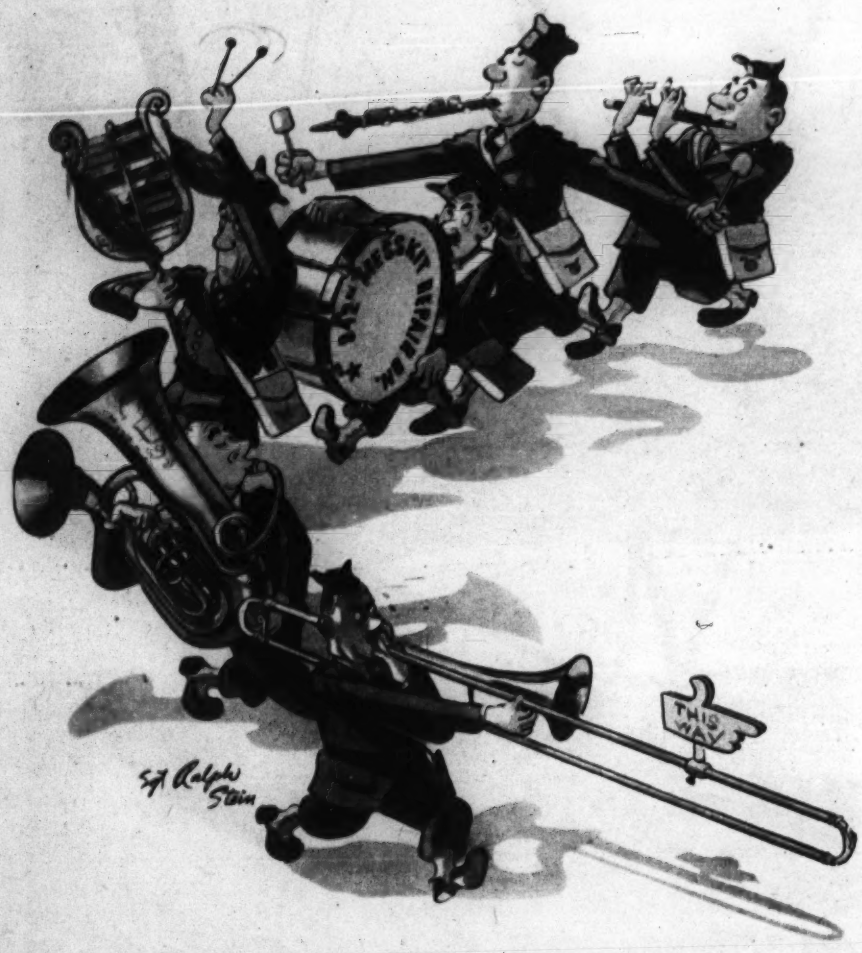
United States Navy and Coast Guard

SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

United States Navy Tars Form a Chain to Pass Ammunition on the Deck of an Unidentified Destroyer. Above: A Coast Guard Plane Extends Its Protecting Wings Over an Inward-Bound Convoy, Ready to Drop Depth Charges Upon the Slightest Suspicious Sign of a Submarine

Salute to Yank!

By Ernest C. Sherburne



YANK, THE ARMY WEEKLY, has passed its first birthday, and is still growing fast. It is a big boy now, and a flourishing one, though there are many civilians who have never seen a copy of it. It is true to the Army of enlisted men, in that officers' contributions are not used in it, and staff writers leave its staff as soon as they are promoted to officers. The first anniversary issue, just off the presses, is one of the publication's proudest productions, running to 32 pages instead of the usual 24, and maintaining from cover to cover the zest and high good humor, its firsthand feeling for the men at the front and those in training to put the Axis out of gear, that has characterized it from its first issue in June, 1942.

Perhaps the quickest way to give a notion of Yank is to take a swift look at this anniversary issue. First off, it will be noticed that this is an excellent rotogravure job, the same process that is used in producing the Weekly Magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor. Red as well as blue ink is used in this issue, supplementing the black ink that is used for the most part. The cover is generously splashed with red, with the glad tidings that subscribers are receiving extra pages as a bonus. A cartoon of a soldier in comic distress, a popular theme of Yank, occupies the cover for the most part. On pages 2 and 3 are photographs of the mop-up in Tunisia, made by Yank's Sergeant George Aarons, one of the many staff photographers and writers on all fronts who send in exclusive material for publication in these pages. Lively stuff it is, even that which gets into print. What was left out by the censors' scissors must have made rich and racy reading. We saw a batch of copy that rivaled in its omissions anything that ever came over a regular newspaper foreign desk, for large and emphatic excisions.

The pictures from Tunis are filled with action and feeling, for they show two Yanks looking over a captured Mark VI tank; a row of soldiers and sailors—British, American, and French—walking through a Tunis street with a native crowd smiling on the sidewalk; a soldier, garbed for hot weather, eating his lunch; a wounded Nazi airman sitting dejectedly in a straw chair; a Yank astride a handsome white horse formerly used by the German transport, a private seated on a pile of captured arms munching a roll of bologna.

On Page 4 starts an article by Sergeant George N. Meyers, staff correspondent in the Aleutians, telling how the planes supported the infantry in the attack on Attu, and on 6 and 7 appear a series of cartoons by Sergeant Ralph Stein with burlesque ideas for secret weapons against the Axis. Pages 8 to 11 contain a thorough digest of the events of the past 12 months, and the lessons that have been learned in battle, the testing of new weapons, and a summing up to the effect, in part, that the Japanese and the Fascists are good offensive fighters, but not as strong as democratic men who have something to live for; that the American equipment is the "world's sweetest"; that you cannot win without air support, but air power is indecisive without infantry and artillery; that Lone Ranger tactics in fighter planes are magazine stuff, for planes fight most effectively in squadrons; that our soldiers work best when they know not just what to do but why they are doing it; that K. and D. rations are better than spam, and that there is no substitute for the sugar report (letter from one's sweetheart).

On Page 12 there is a group of letters of congratulation from 10 high-ranking officers in the armed forces, of which part of the note from Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the United States Air Forces, may be taken as an example: "On this first anniversary of Yank, I extend congratulations to the many enlisted men upon whom falls the responsibility for its actual preparation—the writers, artists, and photographers who today are serving alongside their fellow troops on all nine fronts."

The rest of the anniversary issue is largely given over to cartoons, pictures of pin-up girls, and miscellany that is characteristic of each issue: gags, crossword puzzles, Hollywood and Broadway reports, a poetry department called "The Poets Cornered," anecdotes from the field; a helpful article about the soldier allotment for the benefit of his relatives at home; two pages of news items from various states called "The News From Home"; a picture of Fifth Avenue, New York, with not a bus in sight; contributions from occasional contributors; a page of sports by Sergeant Dan Polier, who, like most of the rest of the Yank staff, used to be a newspaper man himself; and for a prize package, "The Sweetheart of Co. D," by Private William Saroyan, the novelist, which has for its hero the company dog, Shorty.

We are permitted to quote one paragraph from this charming and characteristic story by one of America's foremost fiction writers:

"Shorty eats too much and never does calisthenics. He has seen a lot of men come and go. He has loved them all and they have loved him. I have seen big men with barracks bags over their shoulders bend down to whisper good-by to the sweetheart of Company D, get up with misty eyes, swing up into the truck and wave to the little fellow standing there in a stupor. And I have heard them, as the truck has bounced out of the yard on its way to the war, holler out—not to me or to our top sergeant, but to Shorty: "So long, pal. See you after the war!"

But this is by no means a complete list of contents of the anniversary number. There is a jolly story from England called "Artie, the Well-Dressed Man." and, among other things, a review of Yank's first year in the Army. From this review we learn that only one rotogravure edition of Yank was printed, in New York, when it first started, for overseas readers alone. After six weeks it was circulated in camps at home. Now Yank publishes four editions (one for the United States and the other for general overseas distribution), a British edition in London, and a Caribbean edition in Puerto Rico. "We are also to publish Yank in the Middle East Command, Persian Gulf Command, Australia, Trinidad, and Panama, and we hope to publish soon in Hawaii and Alaska," the statement from the managing editor, Sergeant Joe McCarthy, says. He succeeded to this post when the former managing editor, Sergeant Bill Richardson, went to London to start the British edition, which combines the regular Yank features with several European Theater of Operations pages prepared by the London staff. One of the many prominent former members of the New York staff was Marion Hargrove, author of the best-seller, "See Here, Private Hargrove." Now on the staff is Corp. Richard T. Gaige, author of the text, and drawings in "Me and the Army," which was reviewed in the Magazine Section of May 29, 1943.

The two pages in which the review of Yank's first year appears in the anniversary issue are surrounded by photographs of its correspondents in the field, representing Guadalcanal, North Africa, Britain, Hawaii, New Guinea, China, India, Burma, Tunis, Attu, and elsewhere.

Yank, though prepared by soldiers for soldiers, is so steadily human in its general interest, that it is absorbing from first page to last for a civilian, as a reflection of the thoughts and feelings of the average enlistee, which means, after all, the average man, with his ability to bounce after every unpleasant experience, his inclination to grouse, and his quenchless courage when it comes to a pinch, his preference for one-syllable words that convey emotions without highbrow frills, his steady undercurrent of longing to see the home folks and the girl he left behind him, his readiness to laugh at any sort of good joking or clowning, his relish for the sort of fun that all may share. Thus the headings in Yank, such as:

There's No Front Line in New Guinea,

and

Navy Picks a Lady Named Mildred to Rule the Waves.

In a phrase, as Managing Editor McCarthy has been quoted as saying, the policy of Yank is to be "realistic and corny." Which reminds one of the Westerner's remark in Tarkington's "The Man From Home": all the good things in life are chestnuts: home, mother, sweetheart, children.

So Yank is filled with the timeless humor of ridicule of the enemy, skirmishes with the fair sex, grousing against the quality of the food, the ineptness of the raw recruit, the strictness of regulations, the strictly private feuds that are forgotten the moment the men have something to occupy their attention apart from routine, the boredome of too much male company, the relish for new landscapes.

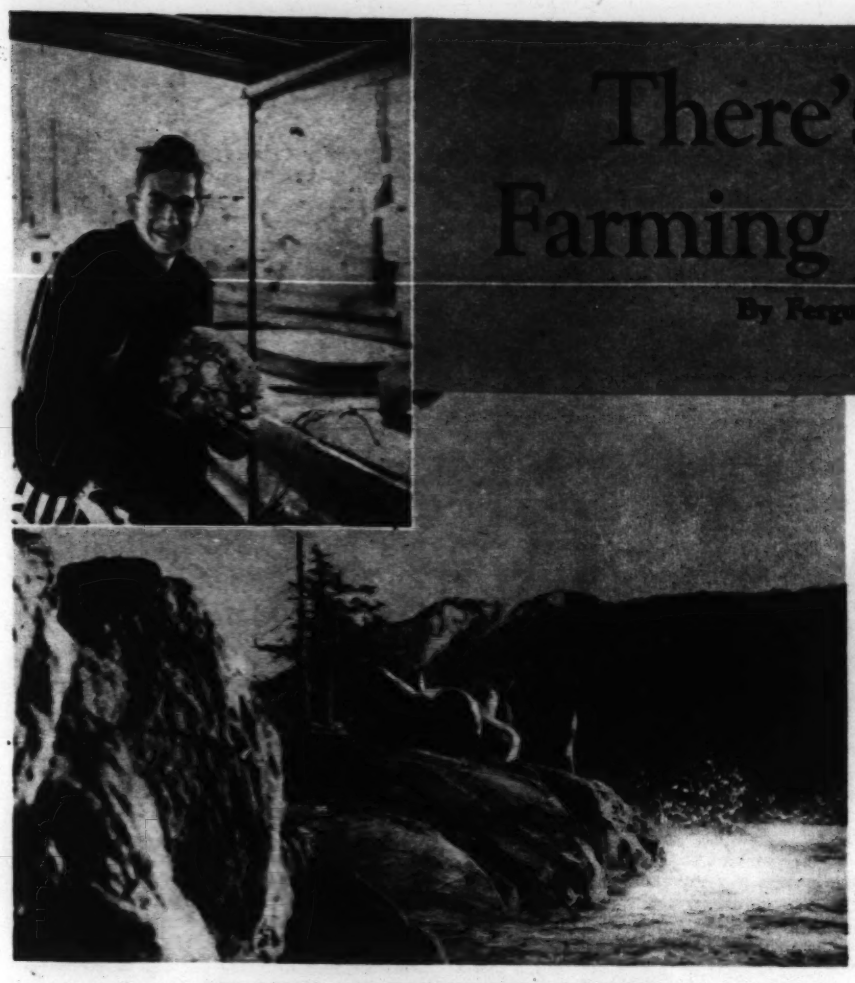
There is no detachment in the attitude of the editors of Yank toward their work. If they don't get out a lively issue every time they hear from their contributors, in no euphemistic language, no doubt; and what they hear they pass along to their field staff in a weekly editorial letter that keeps the writers in distant parts aware of what is going on in the home office. On the occasion of our visit, that office, as Sam Goldwyn might put it, was permeated, in a subdued way, with a spirit of roaring fun.

Courtesy Yank, the Army Weekly

ILLUSTRATION BY CORPORAL JACK RUGE FOR A STORY BY SAROYAN

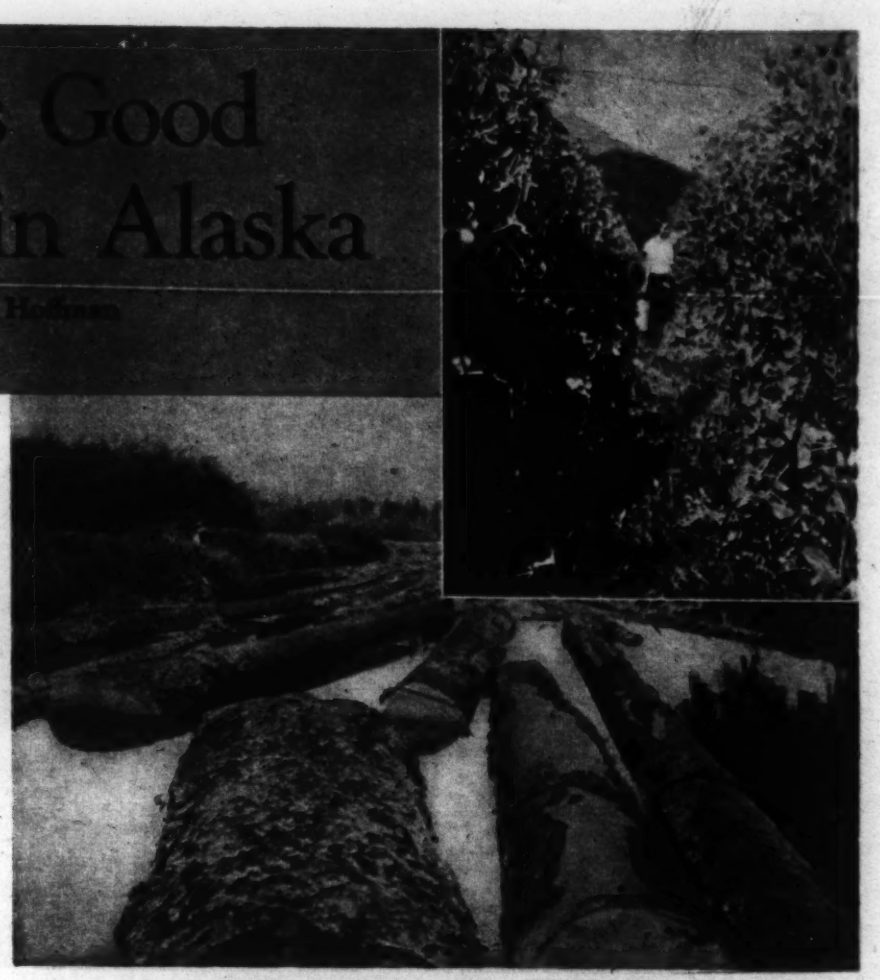
There's Good Farming in Alaska

By Fergus Hoffman



SEA LIONS ARE HARBINGERS OF SPRING

Giant Mammals, Migrating North From the California Coast to Breeding Grounds in the Aleutians, Investigate Every Cove and Inlet in Search of Herring; Arthur Matney, Aboard the Ranch Motor Cruiser, Displays a 12-Pound Rutabaga



FRUIT OF THE NORTHERN WILDERNESS

Sitka Spruce Logs, Photographed in the Unuk River, Are Being Floated to Tidewater, Where They Will Be Made Into Booms and Towed to Ketchikan for Milling Into Airplane Lumber; Green Garden Peas, Pictured Above, Flourish Here

IN A WIDE, green valley at the head of an Alaskan inlet where domestic cattle graze unperturbed by the frequent visits of wolves and bears, a former Yakima Valley rancher from the State of Washington has established himself as the only large-scale farmer in Southeastern Alaska. He is Harvey Matney, who has made the lowly rutabaga Alaska's most prized vegetable.

Raising the rutabaga to a place of esteem on Alaskan tables is an achievement in itself, but Matney's ranch in broad Unuk River Valley, 40 miles from Ketchikan, is known throughout the district for produce that ranges from ordinary Irish potatoes to tender, juicy lamb chops. Paradoxically, the ranch is situated in the shadow of forests so valuable that it is cheaper for Matney to import fuel oil than cut firewood. The stocky rancher and his 22-year-old son, Arthur, have been so busy this season cutting airplane spruce for Uncle Sam that they haven't had much time to work their land or tend their herds. They earn $50 a day with their small logging outfit, because of the tremendous demand by the United Nations for tall, limber Sitka spruce lumber to be used in building wooden airplanes.

Every morning after the stock has been watered and Mrs. Matney has cooked a sturdy breakfast, Matney and his son turn to the spruce forests that cloak the mountains above their home. These mountains, part of Alaska's Coastal Range, look down on the North Pacific. At their feet, where the wide, turbulent Unuk meets the sea, a narrow canal winds through low, green islands to Ketchikan, Alaska's salmon capital on Revillagigedo Island. It is to Ketchikan that the Matneys send their log booms, often skidding the logs down precipitous mountain ravines to the river and the sea.

The Matneys could tow the booms to Ketchikan themselves with their power cruiser, Tumbleweed. But it is cheaper to hire a tug from Ketchikan than to waste four days in making the slow trip themselves.

"It's a fine situation when you can't afford to quit work," the elder Matney grins, "but that's what our situation amounts to. Besides, the spruce is needed in the war effort. The crops will almost grow by themselves, so we might as well keep busy. There will be the lean years after the war to spend working on the land."

So fertile is the soil on the Matney ranch and so rapid the growing season that Matney figures on weeding his crops only once this year. "If the rutabagas and the rest can't beat the weeds after that, they don't deserve to grow on this land," he says. For some mysterious reason, the soil imparts a particularly sweet flavor to rutabagas which makes them highly prized by Alaskan housewives.

This year bids to be no busier, however, than most of the other years the Matneys have spent "on the Unuk." They settled on their present site in 1932. Originally they homesteaded 117 acres. Arthur now has homesteaded for himself, selecting 124 acres across the river. He works on a log cabin there when he's not too busy helping his father. Arthur and his sister, now a city girl in Ketchikan, attended no regular schools after the family moved to the Unuk ranch. Instead, the elder Matneys sent to Seattle for textbooks and educated their two youngsters in the long evenings by the light of coal oil lamps. Mrs. Matney, former schoolteacher, thinks her children learned as much at home as any youngster would have in a little red schoolhouse in the States.

* * *

"Show me the boy or girl graduating from high school in the States who has learned the things this life has taught my pair!" she challenges. "They can ride, farm, fish, log—and hold their own on any quiz program, too. They're able to hold their own in Alaska, which is more important. I don't think they've missed anything by going to school at home."

Although the Unuk Valley is famed for its brown bears, neither the bears nor the plentiful packs of timber wolves that range the valley have ever molested a Matney beef or sheep.

"I've gone into the pasture in the morning and seen fresh bear tracks cutting right down the center of the field, but the stock have never been harmed," Matney says. "And I've seen a big timber wolf slink across the upper meadow, completely ignoring the sheep. Before we imported stock into this valley, a domestic animal never had been seen in this part of the country."

Matney would like to see some down-to-earth dirt farmers and ranchers move into the valley. One of his most grievous complaints is that he has been forced to sell the last of his sheep because they take more time than he can spare.

"I moved sheep into this valley as an experiment and it panned out 100 per cent perfect," he declares. "Sheep thrive here. Forage is plentiful throughout the year and the acres are free. You can import enough baled hay to carry the animals through one of our terrific blizzards, but aside from that you don't have to worry about them. I know! I've done it."

Ketchikan butchers bought every ounce of mutton Matney would sell, but he believes the real future in sheep raising in Alaska lies in heavy investments. A sizable flock, located in the valley, would reap profits from Juneau, Skagway, Fairbanks and the rest of Alaska as meat providers, he thinks. Although there are sheep ranchers in Alaska, they raise their animals for wool, which they ship to the States.

Matney is no stranger to the out-of-doors. He knew horses and cows and sheep before he came North for the first time 20 years ago. And he was a jack of all trades in the mechanical world. He even learned to fish on a profitable commercial basis for salmon and halibut in Alaskan waters.

"The right kind of man can make a substantial living here, and I don't like to see greenhorn, get-rich-quick rustlers move into the Territory. It takes hard work, too."

Matney points out that he was comparatively well off when he decided to homestead on the Unuk. He owned his own powerboat and a logging donkey engine. He also had $2,700 in cash.

* * *

"I put the money into a frame house, put the house on a barge in Ketchikan and towed it here. I could have started with less money and less equipment, because I was handy in several different fields, but I wouldn't like to see a tenderfoot try it. I'll encourage any man who knows how to use his hands, though."

Matney was flat broke by the time he had put his house in place and purchased some farm equipment. Again his earlier training came in handy. He spent most of his labor on his first crops. Because of the short Alaska summer, the growing season is short. Five month is the maximum growing period—but crops rush to maturity in flavor and size despite the long, cold winters. And Ketchikan produce markets scramble to buy Matney's farm produce. In season, he sells rutabagas, lettuce, peas, corn, raspberries, rhubarb, garden cabbage, red and Chinese cabbage,

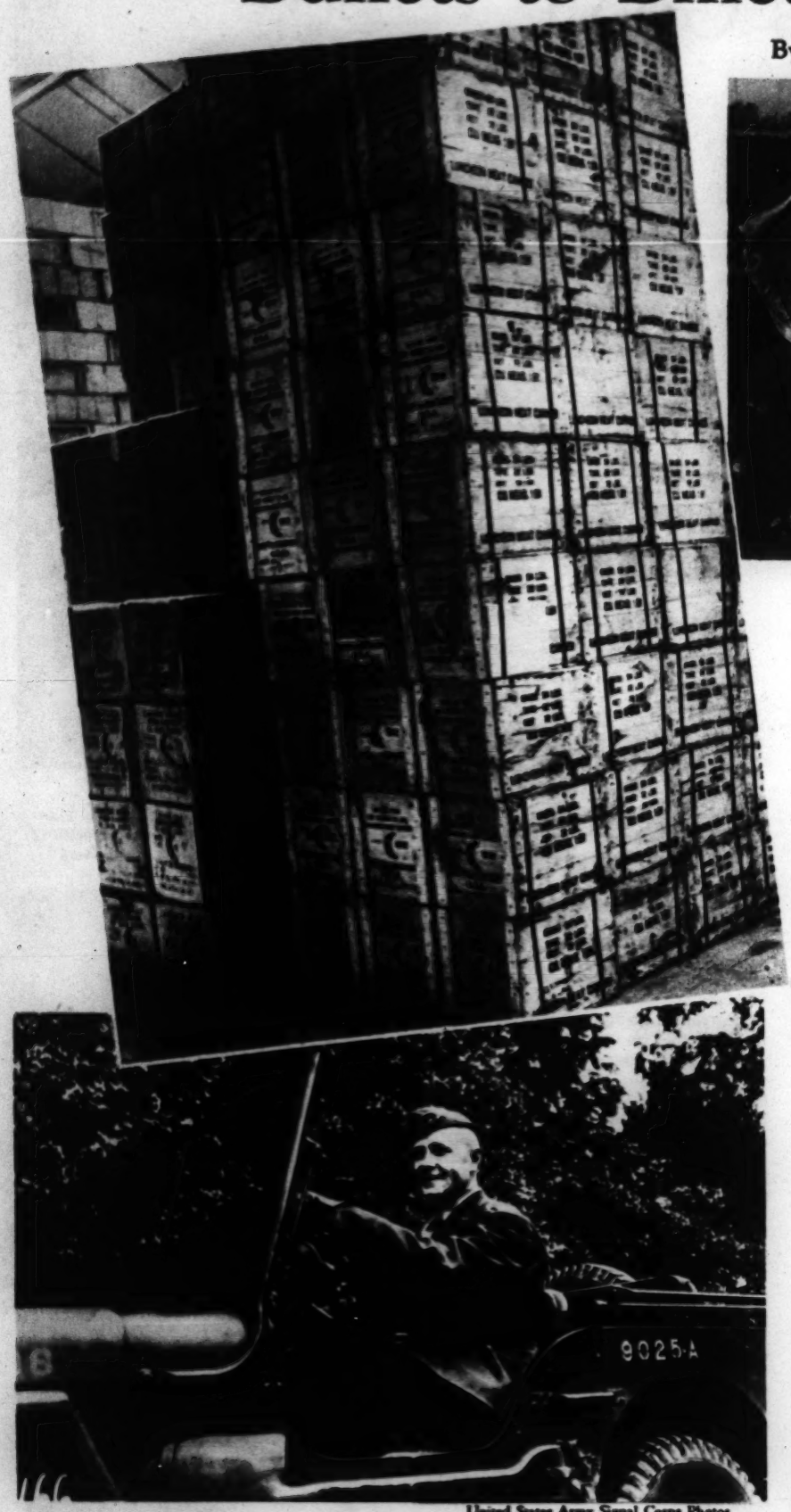
(Continued on page 13)

THE "MONEY CROP"

Mrs. Matney Pulls a 32-Pound Sample of the Ranch's Most Remunerative Crop —the Rutabaga

Bullets to Billets—The S.O.S.

By Capt. John S. Hayes and Lieut. Max K. Gilstrap, U. S. Army



United States Army Signal Corps Photos

REPRESENTING THE SERVICES OF SUPPLIES

Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Commanding General, Services of Supply for the United States Army in the European Theater of Operations. Above: Food for American Soldiers in an S. O. S. General Supply Depot in Britain

CABBAGES FOR SOLDIERS AND EVEN KINGS

American Yanks and British Tommies, Near a Services of Supply Depot, Show a Cameraman How They Can Perform Under Battle-Conditions; in Three Months They May Need These Cabbages

"S. O. S." is what the American soldier calls it. "Services of Supply" is its official name. But "Serving Overseas Soldiers" best describes the function of this important branch of the United States Army in far-flung theaters of Allied war operations.

Paying tribute to the work of the Services of Supply in the European Theater of Operations, American soldiers stationed in England are warmly enthusiastic about the superb fighting equipment, fine food, sturdy clothing, comfortable housing, efficient transportation, personal service and worth-while entertainment which the S. O. S. furnishes them, and therein lies a story of a vital branch of the American Army.

The story of the S. O. S. is the story of crowded troopships and cargo vessels buffeting their way through hazardous waters to war zone ports. It is the story of vast heaps of war materials daringly delivered to well-camouflaged supply depots scattered throughout the British Isles. It is the story of thousands of American fighting men overseas, equipped with each of the thousand-and-one items necessary to final victory well won.

Supplying the American soldier with his fighting tools and personal needs is a job involving countless problems in timing and detail. Today an extraordinary amount of attention must be given to charting supply routes, delivering constantly improving equipment, operating transportation facilities, administrative planning, and supervision over a host of activities which range from passing the ammunition to the fighting man on the front line, to farming the fields of Britain so that the flow of his vital food supplies may be augmented.

It is to such a task that Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, Commanding General, Services of Supply for the United States Army in the European Theater of Operations, and a corps of staff assistants and specially trained Army officers and enlisted men have dedicated themselves. At their headquarters in a secluded corner of England they work long and late to see that there will be no hitch in the intricate logistical plans on which rests the success of every new front.

From General Lee's headquarters orders flash to points in the war theater directing the establishment of a supply depot, the construction of a repair shop or airdrome, or ordering the use of a new mixing process by a military bakery. Here secret orders are issued that send motor convoys of troops rumbling over the roads to new camp sites, and special trains rushing under the cover of darkness to meet convoyed ships at secret ports of debarkation. Here documents are signed which permit the local purchase of needed supplies in Britain, thus saving valuable shipping space from the United States.

The Supply Services of the S. O. S. provide the fighting Yank with his military equipment. Including the Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation, Signal, Engineering, Medical, and Chemical Warfare Services, their interests run from large-caliber field guns to the tiny Jeep, from buttons to bridges, and from bullets to billets.

Ordnance, the "Arsenal of the Army," furnishes the soldier with the best obtainable weapons adapted to his particular mission, and controls all motor maintenance; the Quartermaster Service supplies the chief necessities of the soldier's daily life—his food, clothing, individual equipment, camp and general supplies. When troops and their materials of war must be delivered to the right place and on time, meticulous movement planning is required. Hence the S. O. S. maintains a Transportation Service to direct ship, rail, and motor traffic. Here, too, its Signal Service plays a part. Utilizing a vast network of all types of communication—telegraph, telephone, wireless, radio, courier cable—it keeps ports, hospitals, depots and all installations of the Army in close contact. If mechanized communications fail, carrier pigeons are on hand for message service.

The Engineer Service is charged with the speedy construction of troop encampments, mess halls, supply stations, airdromes, the provision of necessary roads and railway facilities, the selection of camp sites, with due consideration for water supply, sewerage, and other utilities; and the procurement of building supplies. The Medical Service operates evacuation, field and station hospitals, a Dental, Veterinary, Sanitation, and Nurse Corps, and is the supply agency for medical items. The Chemical Warfare Service trains troops and civilians in the use of the gas mask, protection against incendiaries, the operation of smoke screens, decontamination, and, if necessary in retaliation, the use of gas against the enemy.

One glance into the Quartermaster Section of an S. O. S. Supply Depot "somewhere in England" gives an inkling of what the Services of Supply is accomplishing in procurement and storage. Stacked neatly are thousands of bales of soldier clothing—field jackets, wool gloves, worsted shorts, tan cotton socks, raincoats—cardboard cartons of steel helmets, bundles of blankets, giant boxes of handkerchiefs, service shoes, canvas belts, hip boots, galoshes.

At one end of the depot are cases upon cases of dehydrated foods—dried eggs, dried onions, dried cabbage and potatoes. In a corner are office desks, tentage and shovels.

The American soldier drilling briskly under an English sky or bumping along in a gun-bristling tank has a deeply personal relationship with the Services of Supply. Its Adjutant General delivers his mail. Its Salvage Section reclaims his old clothing, and to a limited extent repairs his old shoes, and does his laundry and dry cleaning.

To the Special Service Section of the S. O. S. the soldier looks for much of his entertainment—for his books, and those recordings of big-time radio programs from the United States which he has come so eagerly to await. This section arranges for free movies and for British and American road shows to entertain him in camp at regular intervals. Working closely with Special Service, a corps of United States Army chaplains is available for personal counsel and the provision of church services.

Whether or not he knows it, the S. O. S. maintains a corps of its own military police, working under the direction of the Provost Marshal, for the protection of the American soldier on the highway and in towns and cities. These men are constantly on the job, co-operating with British Army and civilian units, and under its jurisdiction this department also trains S. O. S. military policemen, conducts certain criminal investigation and cares for United States prisoners and Axis prisoners of war. American prisoners are scientifically studied and recalcitrants who cannot be rehabilitated are sent home.

Nor are these all the departments and functions of the S. O. S. Suffice it to say that the Services of Supply also include an Air Force Division (which acts as liaison between it and the Army Force), a General Purchasing Agent, a Military Intelligence Section and Military Training and Security Division.

The Services of Supply in the European theater of operations operates the vital supply lines. Despite its many ramifications, it is a self-contained unit, united in a common determination that the American fighting man will be fully equipped, well fed, well clothed, adequately supplied and well able to concentrate on the job of beating the enemy in offensive battle. Keenly aware that wars can be won or lost on the supply line, the S. O. S. is highly resolved that it will not be found lacking when called upon to deliver the goods.

New England's Part in the Philippines

By Walter Robb

A MANILAN who pays his first visit to New England steps on the soil with something akin to a hallowed feeling. New England, he realizes, was the chief architect of modern Manila. New Englanders stepped into the Manila situation, and lent timely aid to the city, much more than 100 years ago. It was at the time when Mexico made herself free of Spain and the old galleon trade between Manila and Acapulco ended, in 1815. In that crisis, New Englanders began to buy the Philippine products that had been finding their world outlet through Mexico. The audacious glory of the New England slipper was adumbrated over the archipelago.

It was the Philippines' salvation from doom. As always under fair treatment, the Filipinos responded. Their population grew as rapidly as their products, sold through the New Englanders, increased in volume. During the nineteenth century they multiplied themselves more than seven times, and until the last 20 years of that century the principal stimulus to this happiness and prosperity was the liberal trading of the New England companies established at Manila. Then it fell to a New Englander, Dewey, to defeat the Spanish fleet and raise our colors over Cavite, lowering the proud Red and Gold of Spain, the gentle mother of Philippine Christianity.

For whatever Spain's record elsewhere, in the Philippines, by all fair comparisons, it was good.

But New England was not through with the Philippines with Dewey's achievement. We really owe her, very probably, the Philippine policy itself, that intangible bond that bound the Filipinos to our side as comrades at Bataan closer than steel. On the commission headed by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, whose report was the foundation of our Philippine policy, were two New Englanders: George Dewey and Dr. Dean C. Worcester, both Vermonters, but perhaps both somewhat old-worldish and reactionary. However, the Philippines owe Dr. Worcester more than they owe any other single man; and though he was a man ever hard to understand, harder still to work with, the Philippines freely acknowledged their debt to him.

He fathered their health system and all connected with it. He pioneered Baguio, their summer resort. He fathered their Bureau of Science. He defended, as their Secretary of the Interior, the rights of their inarticulate minorities. Then, retired to civil life from the dying Philippine Commission, he brought them capital, both British and American, and gave them boosts of value in the coconut oil industry and in cattle-raising. Under him, animal pests were conquered; and under him, also, their forests were placed under secure and forthright administration, and a great legacy thus was saved their posterity.

With him on the Commission for many years was Henry C. Ide, still another Vermonter. He was versed in finance. Under him the Philippines got their currency and public finances on the sound basis whence there was never a departure. So it fell out, when Japan invested the Philippines, that they had a vast gold credit in New York and could readily maintain their government-in-exile and meet their obligations—such as the pensions of Americans retired from their civil service; for the most part, superannuated teachers. Mr. Ide became a Philippine governor-general.

Then there was Boston's W. Cameron Forbes on the Philippine Commission along with Dr. Worcester. To him, when Governor, the Philippines owe their road system. They carried it much farther than he ever dreamed of going with it, but he showed them the means of highway revenue and set the example. The Philippines never had federal appropriations, but always financed themselves. To his roads, Governor Forbes added improved ports. He lives to see how munificently his works have borne fruit, but . . . he sees the prosperous Philippines fallen to Japan.

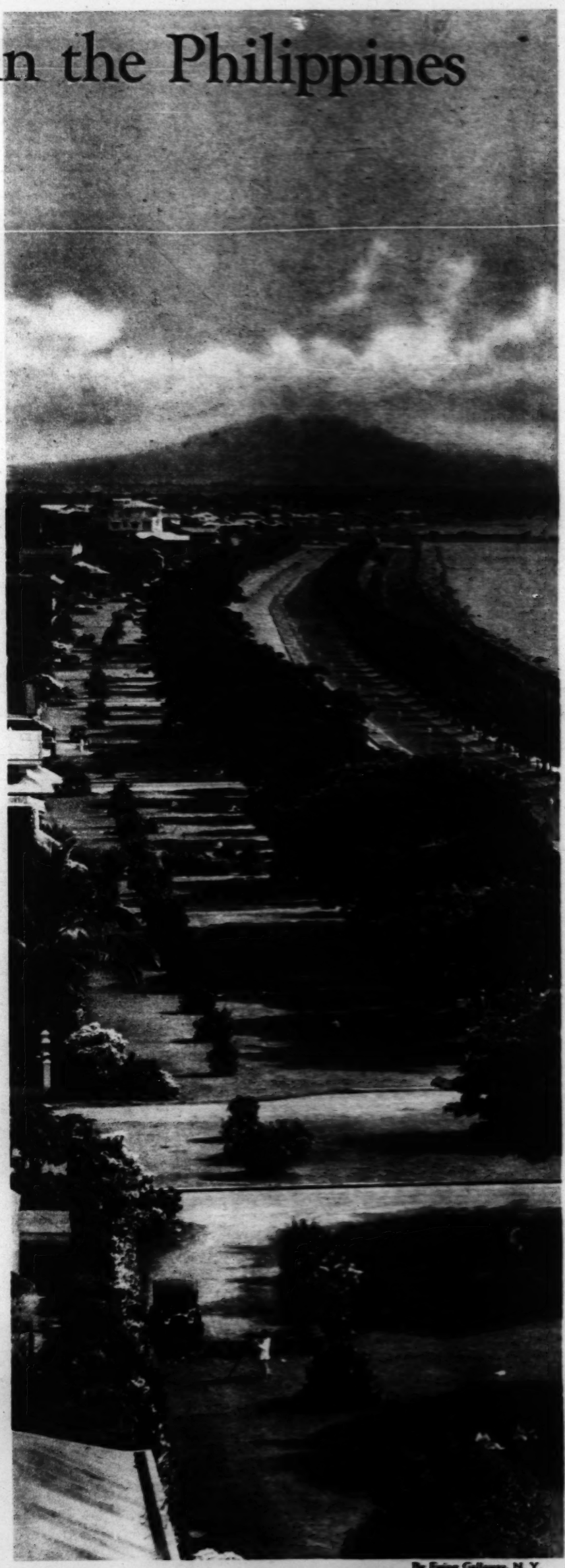
However, it was a New Englander who stood on the negative side who did most for the Philippines, and most for our enviable Philippine policy. This was the then senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator George Frisbie Hoar. He opposed annexation of the Philippines, he championed their independence. Where we might have gone ahead blindly, he made us go ahead slowly; and to his influence on debates and his power in Republican councils is surely to be attributed the shaping of a Philippine policy that Filipinos could honorably subscribe to and help us pursue. At the time he did not want the Philippines at all, he wanted Hawaii by all means—for national defense. Today, on like grounds, he would be for winning back the Philippines and installing ample defense of them.

In this he would not be inconsistent, for the world has shrunk materially since his voice was last heard in behalf of our national security and Filipino liberty.

The old clipper-trade New England companies at Manila, with branches in the provinces at main ports, were Peele, Hubbell & Company, and Russell & Sturgis, Baring Brothers' agents in the Far East. They still persist, but under British ownership. The one liquidated in the 'eighties, Russell & Sturgis a few years earlier. Severe depressions that unduly tightened bank credit seem to have been the cause of both these liquidations, after generations of remarkable success. Peele-Hubbell's last great undertaking at Manila was the installation of the marine railway, El Varadero, at Cavite, at which undertaking they employed British engineers—we ourselves being busy with western railroads.

George W. Hubbell hailed from Bridgeport, Conn. He was our first Manila consul, 1830–1834, but his status was an unofficial one. He passed on at Manila, where his memory is honored with a

(Continued on page 15)



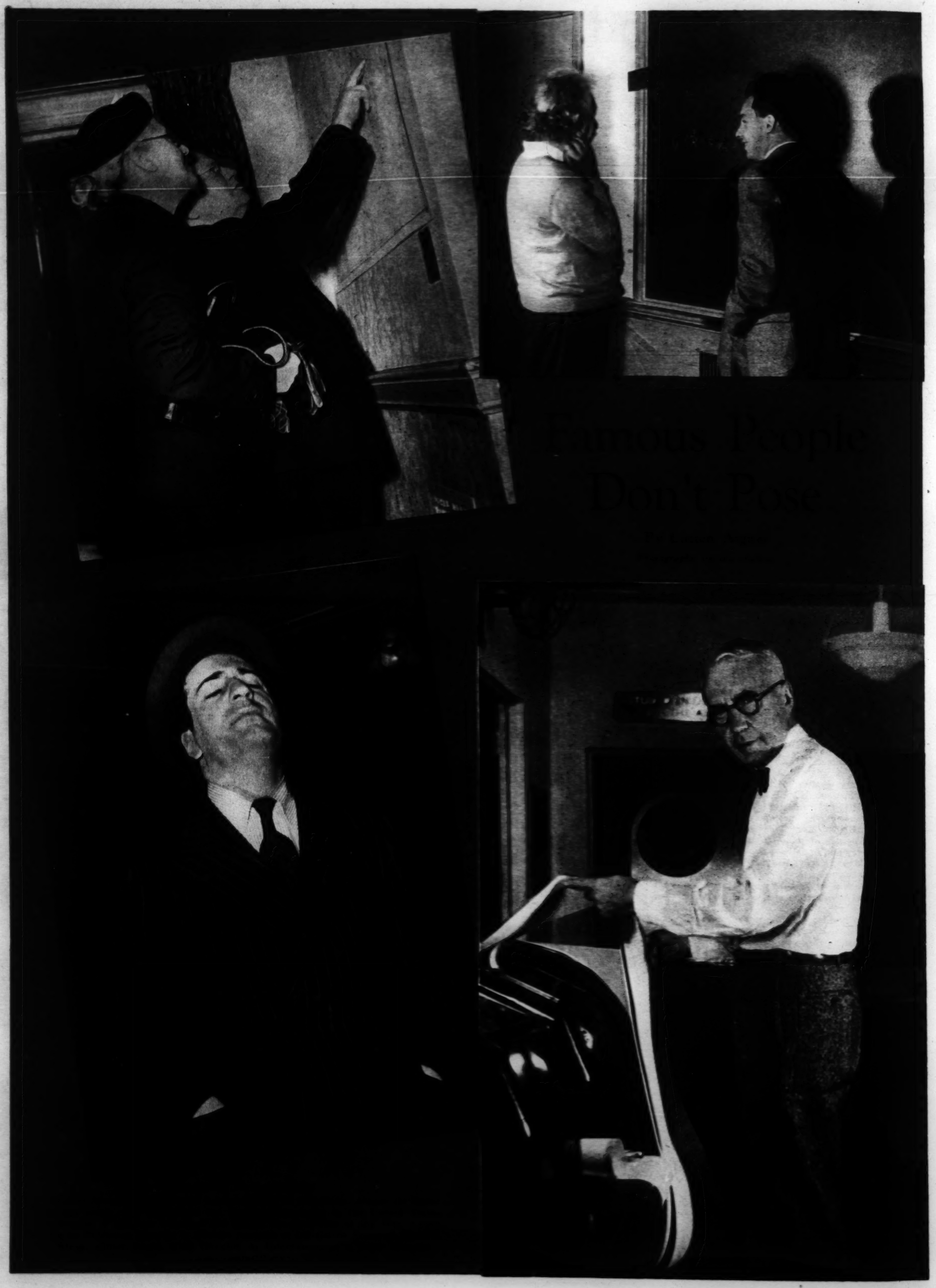
By Swing Galloway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL PHILIPPINE WATERFRONT

Looking Along Dewey Boulevard and the Harbor, From the University Club at Manila, in the Enemy-Occupied Philippine Islands

PINEAPPLES, PINEAPPLES, AND PINEAPPLES

This Market Might Be Called the Pineapple Booth, So Prolific Is the Luscious Fruit, Although Many Other Varieties Also Are Displayed



FOR THE PAST 15 YEARS I have been interviewing and photographing world celebrities. There were movie stars among them, authors, diplomats, authentic and would-be prophets, heroes, politicians and natural scientists. There were also Kings, Emperors, and Presidents, whom I visited in their residential palaces. Some of them recalled lost glory for me in a quiet family boarding house in the Latin Quarter in Paris, or some sleepy watering resort in the Swiss Alps, where they retired in exile.

There are many opportunities for a professional newspaperman to meet people in the public eye: public functions, formal receptions and less formal gatherings. These events offer opportunities to the observing cameraman to record celebrities "in action," capture revealing gestures or attitudes. Famous people are generally so absorbed in what they are doing that they pay little attention to the photographer and so are not camera-conscious. These public appearances offer, however, only a limited scope for a character study. The photographer can snap whatever "happens," but he can't produce situations.

Some of my most successful pictures were taken on such occasions. Mussolini holding his nose, Wendell Willkie pulling his own ear, Jim Farley making a revealing "grimace," are "chance" pictures, which anybody could have taken, had he been there with an eye for such "high lights" and quick enough reflexes to snap the shutter at that particular fraction of a second when such picture-possibilities were "offered."

The dreams of every celebrity hunter is to meet the great man or woman eye to eye, alone. To give you detailed advice as to how to get the consent of the "great man" to be photographed is about as easy as to suggest a foolproof method for seeing a Top Sergeant about a furlough. Much depends upon the situation in general, your inventiveness, and—the Sergeant. The same goes for famous men and picture-taking.

Records of your previous work may be useful. Personal contacts may help. Credentials won't harm. But the decisive factor remains your initiative, your skill in strategy and diplomacy. Say the right word in the right place at the right moment and to the right man. Simple, isn't it? It is about as simple as photography in general. There again, all you do is press the right button at the right moment under the right conditions. . . .

I have often found that my small-size camera worked as a magic wand. It opened doors as by enchantment. My difficulty began when I had to start using it. Until I had pulled my Leica out of my pocket (I used the Leica in the beginning of my career; now for the past few years I have been using a Rolleiflex), people treated me as a gentleman. When, however, I started clicking the shutter and kept on with this nuisance for a solid hour, they became restless and looked upon me as an intruder.

I have found that the great problem remains to make your host feel that the gentleman in you prevails over the photographer. This, of course, is not easy. Your good will and even your personal qualities are not sufficient. It is useful, and it helps if you know how to talk with people, how to capture their attention in general. If you know how to ask questions which interest them and on which they are ready to talk with you, then they become engaged in a conversation which helps to break the ice. Their faces flare up, they come out of their shell. They live in front of your eyes, ready to face even your camera.

Unfortunately, picture taking includes a few technical details such as: focusing, proper exposure, choosing the right angle and distance for composition and, last but not least, controlling light conditions. So you have to learn the trick of being a Dr. Jekyll-gentleman and a Mr. Hyde-photographer, at one and the same time, without upsetting your subject through this strange experience.

I would like to open a parenthesis on the point of technique. With the increased requirements for technical perfection by editors and readers, I have often faced a critical dilemma to sacrifice perfection and get really unusual pictures of genuine dramatic and human value, or to improve technical quality (lighting and sharpness) at the expense of the dramatic intensity of the pictures. Of course, any beginner who went through a sound photographic training can set up lights correctly, choose the proper speed and opening, put his camera on tripod so as to avoid even the slightest fuzziness in the picture.

"I'm terribly sorry," the famous man will sometimes say, "but I have no time to give you for posing." How often have I tried to argue with such an excuse, and to make it clear that I would be so much happier if they would just say "O. K.," and let me be present as unobtrusively as a ghost whenever they are the busiest. At the beginning of my career, when candid cameras had not yet been discredited by some of their users, the trick worked sometimes. Nowadays, nothing makes a famous man more disturbed than the knowledge that an obtrusive camera is spying after him whenever he is unable to control what the camera is doing.

Take Charles Laughton, who is ready to act before the movie camera in the most ridiculous attire and with the least advantageous facial expressions. When I kept on snapping pictures of him in his Paris Hotel room, at a time when he was relaxing, he became disturbed, and asked me to stop. Although he became famous in America by his eating habits in his rôle of King Henry the Eighth, he would not let me take pictures during his own luncheon.

When you have failed in your endeavor to make the celebrity keep on living in the presence of your camera, he will invariably ask you, "What do you want me to do?" And then you make another feeble attempt to reach your goal by a detour; and you say, "Whatever your excellency would do if I were not present." Of course, you know that you are asking the impossible. Unless some intruding visitor or event will distract his attention, he will just act for your camera.

Professor Einstein was one of the rare exceptions. As soon as he consented to my being present at one of his daily discussions with his assistants, he practically forgot my presence. He became so absorbed in the discussion of two-and-half-yard-long mathematical formulae, that at the end he was surprised to learn that I had taken about three dozen pictures—with flash bulbs.

One of my successful "scoops" was a series on Hyde Park and the last Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother.

I was invited as a house guest. A great honor and a wonderful opportunity. And what is more, from the photographer's viewpoint, I was granted the rare privilege to roam around the famous estate at my heart's pleasure, unguarded.

It is not easy to have lunch and tea with such a great lady, to listen to her sparkling, witty conversation and every once in a while jump to your feet, apologize and get busy with lights and camera to record one or another human attitude of your host. It is hard on the guest, but it must be even harder on the host.

And it certainly is not easy to stroll around such a historic place as Hyde Park, and when you get going and take the shots you really want, to be reminded by the clock that it is teatime, and you are expected back in the house as a guest.

I managed, however, to get the pictures. But what I am even more proud of is that I managed not to upset Mrs. Roosevelt either.

For nearly three full days I photographed Yehudi Menuhin, following him from the nursery of his children to the concert platform. Of course, during the three days, there were a few critical half hours when Yehudi's father's patience seemed to have reached the breaking point. Then I would give them a breathing spell. I would make them feel that the ordeal was over, and then, after a short intermission, after the storm clouds subsided, I would start talking them into "just a few more shots." The result was a series of pictures of rare human value.

That's the important moment: when they see the pictures. It suddenly seems to them that after all it was worth the trouble. And they—sometimes—understand why I did not accept, during the work, their suggestion to stop when they thought, "But with all those pictures you must really have enough now. . . ." Sometimes you do, sometimes you don't. Sometimes you feel that after so many hours of work and after so many flash bulbs wasted you still do not have THE picture, which is worth hundreds of others, the picture which tells the story of the man.

Among the New Books

The Northwest and the Fur Trade

Caesars of the Wilderness, by Grace Lee Nute. New York: Appleton-Century. $4.

THE CONTEST FOR CONTROL of the Canadian fur trade, associated with the larger struggle between England and France for northern empire, has been the subject of books of fiction more often than of history. The reason is easy to find. The rivalry made a story rich in adventure, colorful characters, heroism, and intrigue, tempting material for the novelist. But it is sternly factual history rather than romance to which Grace Lee Nute's "Caesars of the Wilderness" belongs.

Mrs. Nute has been interested to accumulate every verifiable fact about two early Canadian explorers, Sieur des Groseilliers and Pierre Radisson, has given her authority for every statement, been lavish with footnotes, and sheared away all embellishments of the imagination; and still, in spite of her, the two "Caesars" burst their sober wrappings and carry on audaciously from page to page.

The men were brothers-in-law. Des Groseilliers, baptized Medard Chouart, was the elder, the beginner; Radisson was the more contriving, more resourceful, and better known.

Des Groseilliers, a native of Charny-sur-Marne, was settled by 1653 in the Canadian town of Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence about halfway between Quebec and Montreal; as settled as a man with an itching foot could be, for all his life he was going somewhere or coming back. With one other man, he went West, induced the Indians to bring their furs in a vast flotilla of canoes to Quebec, filled the warehouses with beaver, and in a time of great depression saved New France from abandonment and opened the West to traders and missionaries.

Radisson while a lad was captured by Iroquois, was "adopted," escaped, and in later life made great use of the knowledge thus gained of Indian ways.

* * *

Together the brothers-in-law made a trip to the Lake Superior country and built a fort at the southwestern end of the lake. There, wrote Radisson in his narrative, "We were Caesars, being nobody to contradict." Their travels, the possibility that the great lakes they had seen made a Northwest Passage, were their recommendation to French, English, and New England speculators who sought enrichment by the fur trade and the long-hoped-for short cut to the China Sea. The two explorers bargained successively with the governor of New France, with hard-headed Boston sea captains, with the members of the newly formed Hudson's Bay Company in England, and with persons high in the French Government.

The rivalry of the Jesuits and the Recollects for supremacy in Canada, the cautious contrivings of Louis XIV to lead James II of England into the Roman Catholic fold, the stratagems and the hand-to-hand fighting of traders belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, those sent out by the Governor of New France, and New Englanders, all enter into the story.

* * *

How many times they changed allegiance is hard to tell. The author has done well to keep a steady course through the intricate and multitudinous plots and counterplots of French officials, religious orders, Canadians, English, and Bostonians, and the numerous lawsuits in which the two men engaged, and it must be admitted that the course is less clear to the reader than to the writer. The many footnotes are not much help, though a testimony to the scholarliness of the work.

As the account progresses Radisson becomes the chief character. Des Groseilliers dropped out inconspicuously, perhaps not returning from one of his wilderness ventures. Radisson lived in London, had powerful friends, yet had to enter a suit in Chancery to get the pension promised him by the Hudson's Bay Company. The man who had been foremost in wresting Fort Nelson (later York Factory) from the Hudson's Bay Company for a rival French company was throughout his last quarter-century a pensioner and trusted adviser of the men he had once opposed. This is but one of the paradoxes of the period, and of the lives of these two men.

A Biography of King David

David, by Duff Cooper. New York: Harpers. $3.

AMONG THE CHARACTERS of the Old Testament period, none is more appealing than David, who, despite his human failings, appears to have exercised a strange fascination over all who knew him. The people idolized him, Jonathan's love for the son of Jesse has been praised throughout the centuries. Saul, who often sought to kill David, had moments of intense admiration for him; even an alien soldier of fortune, Ittai the Gittite, readily risked his life in David's service—and so it was with countless others who came under his influence. Many, it is true, were jealous of his success, but even they could not fail to have a secret respect for him.

In the present volume, Duff Cooper, who, like his hero, is known as statesman, soldier, and author, recounts in vivid and effective language the romantic success story of this obscure shepherd lad who became overnight the idol of the army because of his spectacular defeat of the Philistine giant, married the daughter of the Israelite king, and eventually became king himself.

* * *

"David" may justly be described as a creative biography, possessing a sound historical background, and bringing to life not only David himself, but also Samuel and Saul, Joab and Amasa, Michal and Bathsheba, and many others whose destiny, for good or ill, was interwoven with the destiny of the son of Jesse, in whom "mental qualities of the first order" were "combined with overwhelming physical charm."

The writer sets forth for us the gradual unfoldment of David's career, from his long, lonely hours spent watching his father's flocks near Bethlehem, until the time, many years later, when as ruler of his country he was all but engulfed by court intrigue, though with a final recrudescence of his firm leadership he took the statesmanlike step of having Solomon proclaimed as his successor, to counteract the plotting of Adonijah.

Throughout the book we encounter many examples of Duff Cooper's talent for summing up an individual or a situation in a few well-chosen words or sentences. Thus we are reminded that Nabal was "purse-proud and arrogant, self-indulgent and obese," one who "made the not uncommon mistake of believing that riches, because they can buy service, command respect, and, because they produce ease and comfort, can confer security."

* * *

David has often been criticized for building his own palace before directly turning his attention to plans for the temple, but his biographer understands his motive to have been not self-assertive but praiseworthy. "He would build his own house first, he had told himself, for however carefully he planned it there were bound to be errors which only experience could correct"; then, having profited by his own mistakes, "he would turn his attention to the greater task of building a temple for the Lord."

The present volume is remarkably successful in showing how David's conduct was influenced by the subtle interplay of his many and varied talents. Thus when his rival Saul was slain, "it was the poet in him who took mastery over the politician," and he composed the exquisitely beautiful verses recorded in the opening chapter of Second Samuel, "the loveliness and pathos of which are unimpaired by the passage of 3,000 years." Duff Cooper's "David" is well worth reading. It is one of those rare books which, once taken up, it is remarkably hard to lay down. T. L. L.

Medieval American Art

Medieval American Art, by Pál Kelemen. New York: Macmillan. Two vols. $22.50 the set.

THESE TWO VOLUMES are a thrilling adventure in a world of art that is now being explored. They unfold a great and expressive theme which but a few years ago was unrecognized in the chapters of art history. Hundreds of excellent photographs disclose the riches of indigenous American art. A text of nearly 400 pages describes, analyzes, compares painstakingly and prudently.

Reading the commentary of Pál Kelemen is an experience which may mean different things to different people. It is an introduction to native America, aboriginal talent, sensibility, belief. It provides a revealing insight into aesthetics, into modes, mannerisms and mediums; into free and regimented styles, creative and didactic procedures, form, design, and composition. The peculiar gifts of special localities are indicated, while the mutual influences of communities are pointed out.

The author, with utmost circumspection, evaluates theories and pat conclusions which scholars have shaped within the limiting framework of their special pursuit. He never acknowledges an arbitrary theory as a final truth. Unmistakable to him, however, is the superlative handiwork, the creative ardor, the deep poignancy of these treasures that shed light on "medieval" America, and enrich the pattern of art history of the world.

* * *

The conquistadores sent back treasure from the New World, and no less a connoisseur than Albrecht Dürer commented in his diary in 1520 about things "brought to the King from the New Golden Land"; he marveled over the "subtle ingenuity of the men in these distant lands." Much of the subtlety vanished in the pots of melted gold to satisfy rapacious Europeans. What survives and is so highly prized today is a meager sample of the artistic riches that once existed.

Five clearly defined cultures are discerned in medieval America. They all used the true loom and four developed monumental architecture. These are the divisions: the Southwest, Mexican area, Mayan area, Interlying area, and Andean area. Dr. Kelemen discusses the various arts in each of these respective areas: architecture, sculpture, pottery, weaving, metal-work, jade and semi-precious stones, murals and manuscripts. The texts are generously supplied with photographs well chosen from a number of sources. There is an abundance of material in these pages that will prove valuable source material to students of art.

* * *

Additional matter deepens our understanding of the problems involved. A chapter, "Facets of Daily Life," is informing further in topics concerning agriculture, musical instruments, mirrors, counting and measuring, roads, city-planning, baths.

The final chapter, "Evolution or Influence," treats the arguable problem of Asiatic sources. Dr. Kelemen speaks forcibly against the theory of an Oriental background of aboriginal American art, of migrations across a former land bridge across the Bering Straits. He lists the pros and cons. The Asiatics had evolved the wheel; they had domesticated animals, devised the plow, cultivated rice and wheat. All these were unknown to the early dweller in America. Other considerations expounded in the text inforce the author's conclusion that the aboriginal Americans worked out their cultural patterns from their own reserve of imagination and ingenuity. Consanguinity with the Far East can be admitted only by accepting trifling lesser links against quantities of obvious evidence to the contrary. D. A.

The Book Window

The Law of Civilization and Decay, by Brooks Adams (Knopf, $3.50), sets before the modern eye a work of fine art, or near-fine art, in the American literary line, and recalls the peculiar skepticism and cynicism that prevailed amongst certain New England thinkers of 50 years ago. Throughout history the world has oscillated, by the author's view, back and forth between idealism and materialism; and any great movement, like the Reformation, for chief example, represents one of the swings. The book, after all is said, stands a brilliant record of certain eras of "Civilization" and a not too hopeless one, but rather a satirical one, of corresponding periods of "Decay."

Voices of History, by Franklin Watts (New York: Gramercy Publishing Company, $3.50), is a stout volume containing speeches of Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Chiang, Hitler, and addresses of various other personages having a high part in the global conflict of the year 1942. It is a full account of the war for the 12 months covered, chiefly in terms of oratory, though some proclamations and written messages are included.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Smollett, Eighteenth-Century Gossip Writer—A London Letter

Humphry Clinker, by Tobias Smollett. With an Introduction by Howard Mumford Jones, and Notes by Charles Lee. London: Dent. Everyman's Library. 3s.

LONDON

HERE IS a notable example of Anglo-American co-operation, a new edition of one of the best-established of English classics with an introduction by a Harvard professor. Mr. Jones thinks "Humphry Clinker" Smollett's masterpiece, and finds the character of Lismahago hugely entertaining. On the other hand, the distinguished British critic, Desmond MacCarthy, after rereading "Humphry Clinker," considers Lismahago dull, and the entire book disappointing. For myself, I am midway between Mr. MacCarthy and the professor. Lismahago is a man of whom I can easily have too much, but the novel, determinedly read in bulk, is both diverting and informative.

But can it be called a novel? It gets along on a very small amount of story. There is a girl who is in love with a young actor, and the actor mysteriously claims to be a gentleman. Of this part of his tale Smollett makes very little use. Aunt Tabitha Bramble, that soured Betsey Thotwood, gets a proposal which is intended for someone else. This provides a single scene of not particularly amusing comedy.

Clinker himself emerges in a brawl on the Bath road, is accused unjustly of robbery, sent to prison, and only just misses the gallows. He becomes a Methodist preacher, and a remarkable extempore speaker. But all this is exceedingly episodic, and forms only a tiny fraction of the whole work. The story of "Humphry Clinker" is, in fact, like a very few, and very small, pieces of meat floating about in a large tureen of broth. The broth, however, is of the best quality, though—as might be expected from a book written in the eighteenth century—it is rather strong in flavor.

Smollett's epistolary convention would inevitably result in his story being told badly, even if, which is not the case, he had any real story to tell. The narrative is continually broken, as his characters—cantankerous, generous-hearted old Matthew Bramble, his irritable, Malapropian sister, his lovelorn but lively niece, Lydia, his not very distinctive nephew, and the servants—take the pen from one another, and write their copious letters. The same incidents are described twice or more. The same places—Bath, Vauxhall, Scarborough—are seen through different pairs of eyes. This means that the story, such as it is, is constantly going back upon itself.

* * *

That is the drawback of Smollett's method. Its advantage is that it allows the reader to view each episode from more than one angle. With Matthew Bramble he is repelled by the tawdry confusion of Vauxhall—"a composition of baubles, overcharged with paltry ornaments, ill conceived, and poorly executed, without any unity of design or propriety of disposition."

Then, a few pages later, he sees this same Vauxhall through different eyes, with all the enthusiasm of a young girl, fired by the lights and the noise and the exhilaration of the place. Of "the pleasures of Vauxhall," Lydia Melford writes: "I no sooner entered than I was dazzled and confounded with the variety of beauties that rushed all at once upon my eye. Image to yourself, my dear Letty—": but why go on with the rhapsody? It has been in Smollett's book, readily accessible, for nearly 200 years. It is still there, and all who wish may read it.

The principal attraction of "Humphry Clinker" to me lies in the picture it draws of England as it was in the middle of the eighteenth century. No writer was ever more socially informative than Smollett. He is really one of the first of the gossip writers. If his book were nothing else it would still be immensely entertaining, merely on account of its chatter, and prejudices, and tittle-tattle.

Smollett strives as hard as any modern journalist to get into his script as many big names as possible. If the Lord Chancellor gets his toes trodden on in the crush at the Pump Room at Bath, or the actor Quin gossips for a brief moment, down it all goes. It is an odd thing, but this sort of stuff, which was of little importance at the time, and is none at all now, remains vastly more interesting than the fulminations of statesmen, or the ponderous asseverations of the eminent.

* * *

It is curious, too, to note how, in whatever age a man lives, it seems to make the same impression on him. How often do we not hear that this is an age of speed? Listen to what Matthew Bramble has to say of the London of sedan chairs: "All is tumult and hurry; . . . they . . . will not . . . be at rest. The foot-passengers run along as if they were pursued by bailiffs. The porters and chairmen trot with their burthens. People, who keep their own equipages, drive through the streets at full speed. Even citizens, physicians, and apothecaries glide in their chariots like lightning. The hackney-coachmen make their horses smoke, and the pavement shakes under them; and I have actually seen a waggon pass through Piccadilly at the hand-gallop. In a word, the whole nation seems to be running out of their wits."

But there are some differences, surely? Last night, for example, I was wakened by a bomb exploding. That sort of thing, at least, did not happen in the eighteenth century. But people did not sleep any sounder for that. "I start every hour from my sleep," says Mr. Bramble, "at the horrid noise of the watchman bawling the hour through every street." Really, there is very little to choose between the eighteenth century and today.

HAROLD HOBSON

Herrieses Under the Stuarts

Katherine Christian, by Hugh Walpole. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

HUGH WALPOLE'S last novel, "Katherine Christian," deals with the earlier history of the family which Walpole began in "Rogue Herries" of the eighteenth century, carried on to the end of the nineteenth with "Judith Paris," "The Fortress," and "Vanessa," and then traced in its morning period with "The Bright Pavilions," laid in the days of Queen Elizabeth. He intended to fill in the years between the last-named novel and "Rogue Herries" with three more. Of these, "Katherine Christian" is the only one written, and that not in completion. It covers the years between 1603 and 1643.

"This Chronicle, in all its parts," wrote the author in speaking of the whole saga, "is not a neatly devised story, not a history of England, nor a philosophy of life, nor a series of period paintings. It may be, and often is, all of these things, but its theme, purpose, driving intention, is always one thing—the history of an English family from a personal angle."

It was not unusual, in the time of James I and Charles I, for two brothers of the same house to take opposite sides on the great question of the day—the King or the People, Royalist or Puritan. Rashleigh Garland, a Herries through his mother, was a King's man, pledged to the last ounce of his strength to the support of the theory that within the King's Right to rule lay the good of the people. His brother, Peter, was equally sworn to the people's freedom, and his hero was Cromwell.

The book is crowded with characters, each bringing its own subplot, so that the story is varied and discursive. Old Nicholas Herries, the mighty patriarch who never ceased to love adventure; his good wife; his sober, cattle-raising son; Lucy Garland and her little, red-headed son, both a trouble to the steadier ones; Courthopes, Turners, and Blaikies, noblemen, ladies - in - waiting, hangers-on of two Courts, make a huge cast. There are also the houses they lived in: Mallory, ancestral seat of old Nicholas, but never so dear to his heart as the North Country was; Seddon, Little Garston, Watendlath, the dales, the Cumberland hills—in writing of all these Walpole was at his best, for he loved England.

The character for whom the book is named was not a Herries. Katherine Christian was a necromancer's daughter, a very beautiful woman, who became influential in the Court, and was beloved by Peter Garland. She is a Walpole type, but less significant than her name on the title page indicates.

The most significant thing about the work is its character studies of historical persons—stuttering James Stuart; his good, ill-fated son, Charles, who was not strong enough to stand by his faithful servant, Strafford; Lord Strafford himself, Thomas Wentworth, saying sadly as he went to the block, and the baffling, contradictory "Put not your trust in princes"; Cromwell.

The story ends with the burning of Mallory by Cromwell's troopers. More must have been intended by the author; yet his book, remaining as he wrote the last lines on May 24, 1941, has by no means the effect of an unfinished story, and contains action enough for three.

W. K. R.

Biography of a Battleship

Old Nameless, by Sidney Shalett. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.

MR. SHALETT'S BOOK gives an arresting account of how a battleship, 60 per cent of whose crew were green lads of average American stock, within four months became such an efficient fighting machine that it made clay pigeons of attacking Japanese airplanes. Then three weeks later it successfully emerged from a grueling night action, the most exacting test that can be applied to a modern man-of-war.

When Capt. Thomas Leigh Gatch returned to his ship after having received the Navy Cross, the crew received him with an ovation that frightened near-by seagulls into flight. Whereupon he made the following one-sentence speech: "Well, they pinned this medal on me because I'm the Captain, but you're the people who really earned it."

Captain Gatch had realized he could not make seamen of his recruits in four months, so he did the next best thing, and the story is told of how unremitting drill and target practice made efficient gunners of them.

The payoff came on Oct. 26, 1942, when these guns shot down 20 Japanese dive bombers in eight minutes, and altogether, out of 84 attacking planes, "Old Nameless" was credited with having downed 32.

The story of the night battle is a splendid presentation of the eerie conditions which prevail throughout a man-of-war when very few officers or men have any but local knowledge of what is happening either within or without the ship.

Numerous personal reactions are woven into the story. Young Americans frankly confessed that during the ordeal of waiting for the action to begin they were concerned about their personal safety to the point of being "scared"; but that when the attack came they forgot everything except the jobs they had to perform. The Captain's official report said: "Not one of the ship's company flinched from his post or showed the least disaffection."

This book is more than the story of "Old Nameless," as it contains many interesting details of the United States' naval effort in the Southwest Pacific up to the time the ship departed on a 10,000-mile voyage for repairs, long since completed at an east coast navy yard.

F. L. O.

Skyline-Conscious

Tulsa: From Creek Town to Oil Capital, by Angie Debo. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $1.50.

WHEN THE CREEK INDIANS, thrust out of their ancient home in Alabama by land-hungry whites, set out on the Trail of Tears, they carried with them their memories and their customs. One of those memories was of a town which De Soto had seen 300 years before, named Tallasi—the word itself meaning "Old Town." They took the name along, and among the lush prairies on the tree-studded banks of the Arkansas, they built a new Tallasi—soon to be corrupted into Tulsey and last into Tulsa.

The region was explored in 1831 and later by United States soldiers, and in 1836 a group of Creeks laid out their town square around a great tree, still standing, built their council house, and cleared their ball ground. The site was, as the historian, Angie Debo, establishes in "Tulsa: From Creek Town to Oil Capital," on Cheyenne Avenue in a city which except for size (the 1940 census gave Tulsa a poplation of 140,000) is a fairly faithful copy of New York or Chicago.

The Creeks were the most retiring and conservative of the Five Civilized Tribes. But their fate was never to be let alone. The Civil War involved them in a quarrel not of their making. They suffered privations, their homes and ranches were destroyed, and the United States penalized them (even though a part of the tribe had remained loyal) by taking away a large part of their domain.

After the Civil War, white cattlemen, leasing land from members of the tribe, established ranches on the prairies round about, and Tulsa became an important cattle-shipping center. At the same time, the mixed-blood Creeks and a few white men (illegally) began establishing trading posts, buying pecans, furs, and other frontier produce, and supplying the Indians' needs. By 1882, the coming of the railroad, with its white employees and those who entered the nation with them, built up a substantial white settlement which had not the shadow of a right to exist there.

With the discovery of oil near by, Tulsa began to boom, and when Oklahoma became a state in 1907, it was one of the most uproariously prosperous cities in America. At various times the development of great oil pools near by made Oklahoma temporarily the greatest oil-producing state in the Union.

But the spirit and enterprise of Tulsa citizens worked hand in hand with the accident of oil. They worked for the establishment of refineries and other manufacturing plants connected with oil. They built palatial residences, they experimented with new forms in architecture, they established museums and a college, now the University of Tulsa; they built skyscrapers, not because there was any lack of room on the wide prairies, but because they were "skyline conscious." They established the International Petroleum Exposition and they filled their public library with what is believed to be the world's largest repository of information on petroleum.

With the same spirit they have turned to aviation and other war industries and are already laying farsighted plans for the postwar period.

K. C. K.

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The Tehuanas of Tehuantepec

"THE TEHUANAS ARE REGAL, their costumes are gorgeous. You must be sure to visit them!" Such repeated exclamations were responsible for my journey down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico. The town of the same name is the seat of the Tehuana Matriarchy, for the Tehuana is queen in her own home and her influence is felt in the local government. Ordinary life as viewed from my favorite bench in the Plaza of Tehuantepec was vivid and panoramic.

The graceful and near-haughty bearing of the Indian women is the result of years of practice in balancing on their heads water pitchers or pumpkin gourd bowls filled with fruits and vegetables. Barefoot from infancy, no obstacle in the unevenly paved roads bothers them as they walk along with an easy, swinging carriage. And even on week days as they go to market as purchasers or the proprietress of some stall, their dress is a marvel.

Generally their hand-embroidered, velvet, silk, or satin full skirts end in a 12-inch pleated and starched white ruffle which just clears the ground. The square-neck - and - short - sleeve blouse comes just below the waist. On both skirt and blouse the needlework skill of the Tehuana runs riot. Roses, foliage, and colorful designs, splashed on liberally, are conspicuous from my Plaza seat.

Their ordinary hairdress is to wind their long braids coronet fashion, intertwined with bright red ribbon and ending in a bow on top. But when they carry burdens on their heads the two braids hang loose. The go-to-meeting headdress must be seen to be believed. All told me the same tale. It seems that many years ago a cargo vessel on its way to China was shipwrecked near by and a chest with baby dresses was washed ashore. The Tehuanas decided that those dresses were much too elaborate for the little ones, so they appropriated them as headdresses, and that has been the style ever since. For church, the ruffle on the little dress is pulled close about the face; for fiestas it flares out.

Until recently, when gold coins became scarce, the Tehuana maiden invested her savings in American $10 and $20 gold pieces and had them set in gold filigree and pearls as earrings, pins, and chains. This jewelry is part of the Tehuana's wedding finery and remains her cherished possession until passed on to the next generation.

But their ordinary dress, with or without the white flounce, is dazzling as I watch them pass. The street is theirs. I didn't see any autos, and only a few trucks, though plenty of buses. Innumerable burros, though, and ox carts make their way through the narrow thoroughfares that wind in and out of the 15 "barrios" or wards, that make up this city of 11,000 inhabitants. These covered or open ox carts are often filled with an Indian family instead of produce, especially on holidays, while the frequent buses spill out one load of humans and merchandise and take on another.

The "barrios" are on both sides of the Tehuantepec River, and although an Indian man is nominally president in each one, the woman is the financier, and a good one, but, as one Tehuana told me, they all have a say in what shall be done.

I am not alone on my Plaza bench, for little Indian boys surround me to ask me the English for this or that phrase. From this seat, too, I listened to the evening concert that consisted of a marimba and drum and distinctly Mexican airs, and saw the Tehuanas clad in their very best. As each "barrio" has its festivities at different times, it is impossible to escape a fiesta, though I was more interested in seeing the Tehuanas when not on parade. I was invited to a christening in the "barrio" of San Geronimo, where the Tehuanas appeared in their most gorgeous clothes and jewels, but after the ceremony they danced only the modern dances.

If I could only share the Plaza seat! The market, with its continual activities, flanks one entire side of the square. Beyond that is the main street through which the occasional train passes and, farther still, is the river, the railroad and foot bridge, and across that a hillside with thatched roof, wooden houses and some pastel-colored adobe ones. On the side opposite the market is another hill with other "barrios." The Municipal Building, with its portales or arcades, is diagonally across from the market, with more portales across from these. It was here in Tehuantepec that I lost my status as "Turista" and became a "Gringa." Few, if any, tourists come down so far, and the business visitors and others are classed as "gringos" or foreigners.

Even though the Indian men are inconspicuous and sport ordinary attire as sombreros, sarapes, sandals, and either white, unbleached cotton pajama suits or work ones, they are not idle. A short distance from the railroad station is the sugar cane mill, which employs many Indians, and there are fields and fields of cane to be cut with the machetes, or long knives, the Indians carry. Then in a thatched roof, bamboo house, just up the hill a bit after crossing the Tehuantepec River, sit three or four men busy at their looms and singing as they weave woolen cloths that have been ordered from America. And in a far-away "barrio" there is a group of houses where the occupants are potters. However, their ceramics are of the utilitarian type and for the Tehuanas themselves; large, reddish-brown pots and bowls. Still another group make the much-seen sandals, a favorite with all Indian tribes. And there are cornfields, which give them the corn flour for their beloved tortillas.

But the glories of Tehuantepec didn't burst upon me all at once. It began at the seaport city of Veracruz, where a Mexican Motion Picture Company was filming the life of Columbus. The supers and members of the cast had quite taken over the place, brightening up the Plaza and portales with their Spanish costumes, and as the Isthmus train left the city behind, at Boca del Rio, we saw replicas of the three ships in which Columbus and his men sailed.

That Isthmus train has personality plus. Sometimes in playful mood it hops ahead, careening from side to side, then when it comes to some interesting place, that train stops long enough for us to enjoy the scene. At one station, a rooster was walking the rails and crowing about it. Like the unfolding of some tropical drama is that ride on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Besides, a Mexican train ride isn't something to get you somewhere, but a social event. After a half hour out, the passengers are acquainted with one another, and know why one is going to Guatemala and another to Costa Rica. At one place the Indian postmistress in the doorway of the thatched roof post office waved to us, and always the verdant flora of Mexico claimed our attention. Down there, there was a bright red, bell-shaped flower we had not seen before, which the Mexicans call the "tulipan." Even the humble homes we passed had some kind of flowers, in window boxes or front yards of the typical home which consists of a large living-room, a roofed-over, sideless kitchen, and a patio with or without a foor. But generally the ordinary costumes of the Indians en route gave way to the elaborate ones of the Tehuanas, and upon reaching Ixtepec, where we changed for Tehuantepec, they were dazzling to behold.

TA-BE-WIN

Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

VIEW FROM THE ROLLING TRAIN
A Type of Indian Home Often Seen on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec

TYPICAL TEHUANA COSTUME

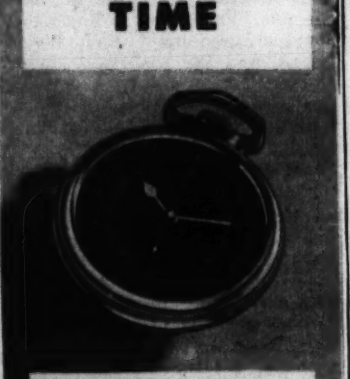
ARRANGEMENT FOR CHURCH

IN TEHUANTEPEC PLAZA

CACTUS AND DIMPLES

BOMBERS!

THEY GET THERE BY *Hamilton* TIME



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For Free Baked Bean recipe, address Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Maine. Dept. D-15.

Fay Foto Service, Inc.

HOTEL STATLER BALLROOM IN FULL REGALIA

Luncheon in Honor of Henry J. Kaiser in Boston Found the Statler's Beautiful Banquet Hall Decorated With Bunting and Flags Arranged by the New England Decorating Company

Banners of Good Will

WHEN THE Associated Industries of Massachusetts brought Henry Kaiser, the wizard shipbuilder, and many high-ranking Army, Navy, and Government officials to Boston recently, the ballroom of the Hotel Statler was appropriately decorated for the occasion, featuring large United States flags at rest against soft folds of white. Thus was created a setting of dignity and beauty appropriate for such an august assemblage.

Each spring when the National League opens the baseball season with traditional fanfare, the boxes of visiting Army officers are decorated with flags and draped with red, white, and blue bunting, while the latter makes gay the dingy grandstands. During the Christmas season, when Boston's famous Copley Square takes on festive, holiday dress, the artistic decoration of the Public Library and the setting for the crèche call forth admiring praise from the public.

▸ ▸ ▸

Few know, however, that the flag work, in each instance, was done by a one-man firm—a firm whose field of activity extends even beyond the borders of New England; for it has built up an enviable reputation for artistic work and strict business integrity. Beneath its modest exterior lies a story of warm human interest. Fifty-one years ago, Robert S. Joy, member of an old and distinguished Boston family, started a business of manufacturing flags, coupled with a decorating business. For the past few years the business has been carried on by his son and daughter, who are scrupulously maintaining the traditions established by their father —traditions of honesty, excellent workmanship, good will and friendship. The Joys count among their patrons today the second and third generations of their father's first customers. With Robert Joy commercialism was secondary; and so it is with his son, Thomas, nominally the head of the firm today.

Up near the top of one of Boston's old, downtown business buildings, at the end of a long, dingy corridor, I found the Joys with their small corps of helpers, busily at work on a "hurry" order for the United States Navy. Flags to the right of me, flags to the left of me, flags in front of me — American, British, Russian, Chinese, French, and many other friendly countries. Everywhere in evidence, too, were service flags, Army and Navy "E" banners and Red Cross flags—the last three, of course, definitely wartime products. Here are made, also, state and city flags, lodge and church banners. Well might the slogan of this firm be, "If it's a flag, we make it!" Recently, Martha Joy told me, they even had an order for a Confederate flag!

"The war," she continued, "has brought us something of a dilemma, for while it has increased the volume and scope of our business, it has also created a shortage of materials. We have to acquire them bit by bit, tracking them down here and there, wherever we can find them—all of which consumes much valuable time. Silk and satin are easier to come by than wool, which is impossible to obtain in any appreciable quantity. We now have to substitute cotton in many instances where formerly we used wool. The right colors for foreign flags are hard to get, too."

Coupled with the sale of flags, most of which are made to order, the firm maintains a flag rental service. "Father," said Martha Joy, "was the first manufacturer to establish such a service. I am sure he would rejoice to know that recently we had the pleasure and privilege of lending to the WACS French and Australian flags, when they entertained visiting seamen from these countries while their ships were temporarily in Boston Harbor." The Joys charged the WACS no fee, considering it a patriotic contribution to the war.

▸ ▸ ▸

Cheer and good will radiate from the small workshop of the New England Decorating Company, for this is the firm's official name. On long tables the cutters were measuring and cutting stripes of red and white, and white stars were being applied to a field of blue. Whirring machines were busily stitching parts together. An order for a flag of India had just come in, and Martha Joy herself was busy on that. As to the workers: "With but one exception," said Miss Joy, "we have the same corps of assistants employed by my father for many years. When business slows down, as it does perjodically in normal times, we manage to find something for them all to do, so as to keep them with us, always paying them their regular wages. Their loyalty and good will are invaluable to us in these hectically busy days which call for many extra hours of work from us all, so that our orders may be completed on time. We can't disappoint our friends." For this is the way the Joys think of all their customers.

ETHEL M. EATON

. . Good Farming in Alaska

(Continued from Page 5)

Swiss chard, onions, Irish potatoes, and parsnips.

"Alaskans will pay premium prices for fresh vegetables, you know, and so I try to take a load of garden stuff to town about once a month," he says. "They can bring in tons of vegetables by steamer from Seattle, but I can sell all my produce at higher prices on the same day the steamer discharges its load."

Matney can get 6 cents a pound for his rutabagas during the season, 7, 8, and 9 cents as the fall and winter seasons advance. Potatoes bring 6 cents a pound, too, but they aren't as successful a crop as the rutabagas. Matney harvested nine tons of rutabagas from a single acre last August and has been selling them ever since to Ketchikan merchants. He also sells beef to Alaskan dealers, first fattening his cattle on prolific stands of redtop, timothy and rye, which he cuts and stores for winter use, and on natural forage in the summer. Every Matney product brings premium prices.

▸ ▸ ▸

"That's the way it goes," he explains. "You have a great market in a vast country where 97 per cent of all food is imported at great cost. Naturally, a local man can make a good living raising food! But right now, well, he can make an even better living cutting trees, and that's what's keeping me busy now."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Matney has plenty to do around her modern home. Although farm life is even more isolated in Alaska than on the broad plains of the Middle West or Alberta and Saskatchewan, Mrs. Matney loves it. Her radio operates on current provided by a six-volt generator, which also provides power for her husband's machine shop in a near-by shed. Here he turns out needed parts for his two tractors and logging machinery. Electric lights must await the end of the war's priority handicaps, but Mrs. Matney has a home that compares otherwise with any city residence. Crystal-clear mountain water was her first demand when she moved to the valley; a pipeline from the mountains provided that.

▸ ▸ ▸

"And fuel-oil heating in this country!" amazes Mrs. Matney. Her husband insists on it, because oil costs only $14 for 200 gallons, enough for a month. And Matney gets more than $14 for 1,000 board feet of spruce lumber—which wouldn't last two weeks if cut into cord wood for the fireplace.

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All Principia College men are expected to participate in a physical conditioning program modeled upon that now in force in Navy training schools for officer candidates. A feature of this program is the newly-constructed, "thirteen-obstacle" Commando Course. . . . College Intersession is from August 10 to September 16. Fall quarter begins September 23.

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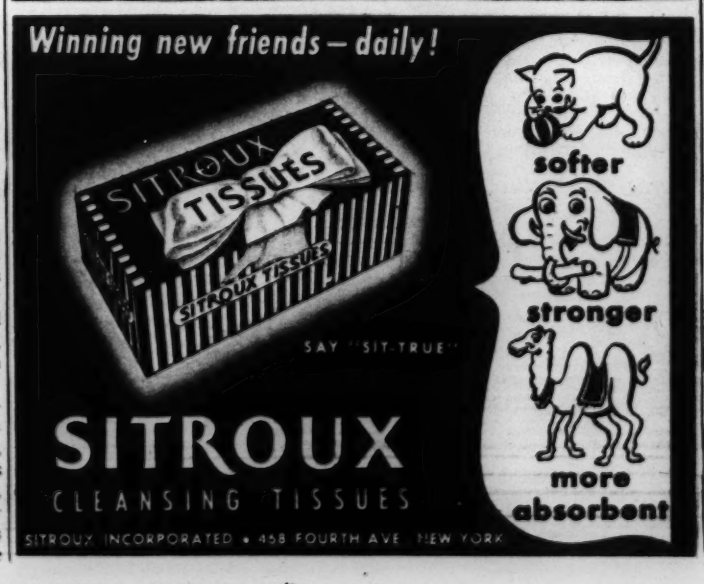

Over the Editor's Desk

IF THERE HAS BEEN any lingering doubt that the tide of war has turned, the news that "the ships are getting over" should remove it. Hitler gambled on the U-boat. He has lost. The wolf packs have taken to cover. They may come out in force again, but if they do they will find powerful new forces to meet them—the forces which through co-ordination stopped the gap in mid-Atlantic. Escort carriers, blimps, corvettes are only part of the fighting machine aloft and afloat which is keeping the vital sea lanes open.

* * *

The Battle of the Atlantic has gone quietly on, and Berlin has been significantly uneasy. What accounts for the improved allied position? PETER LYNE, who is in a position to tap reliable sources of information, tells you. His authority rests upon good naval contacts and a family tradition of the sea. He was brought up in a setting of naval charts, his father being a hydrographer in the British Navy. At home, the talk at table frequently revolved around the adventurous and fascinating search for uncharted rocks in far-off oceans. Today Mr. Lyne is in close touch with naval affairs through a circle of naval friends and visits to home ports, where he has opportunity aplenty of meeting men back from service on vessels ranging all the way from minesweepers to battleships.

* * *

To some students of international affairs it may seem premature to talk of postwar adjustments at this stage of the conflict, and in fairness to them it should be said that our greatest effort is still needed to win the war. But talk of the future need not necessarily divert us from the immense job on hand. Indeed, it may save us from endless confusion. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Minister Emeritus of Arlington Street Church, Boston, Mass., has a worth-while contribution to make on what is to happen after victory, indicating that what we need now is not detailed planning but an understanding among the Allies about enduring co-operation.

* * *

One of the most controversial questions of the moment is what to do with Germany—and the Germans—once the war is won. Talk is rife, and various proposals have been put forward. No two seem to agree. Yet there is a growing feeling that something must be done about the specter of Prussianism which hovers in the background. We present, in an article by DR. F. W. FOERSTER, the ideas of a distinguished German expatriate. Dr. Foerster, who is known both to the lecture platform and the world of books, is author of "Europe and the German question."

* * *

Did you know that timber in Alaska is so valuable that one rancher finds it cheaper to import fuel oil than to cut firewood? Or that $50 a day can be earned by a man and his son with a small logging outfit? These are but two of the many interesting points brought out in the story by FERGUS HOFFMAN, "There's Good Farming in Alaska."

* * *

Yank is celebrating its first anniversary. And we join, in an article from the pen of ERNEST C. SHERBURNE, in a tribute to that historic fact. For no war record will be complete without an ample reference to Yank, whose lusty humor has brought good cheer to men in every part of the globe. It has the cream of the crop on its staff, men experienced in newspaper, periodical, and magazine work, and all its contributors and editors are enlisted men.

* * *

The story of the Service of Supply in the European Theater of Operations is one that covers a multitude of duties essential to the winning of the war. It is a story which is told succinctly by CAPT. JOHN S. HAYES and LIEUT. MAX K. GILSTRAP, the latter well known to readers of this paper as Natural Science Editor before he entered the Army and to his fellow workers on the editorial staff as a very congenial and talented colleague.

* * *

Things to Come: "Turkey—Hitler's Back Door," by Dr. Kurd Albu; "After the Defeat of Nazism, Then What?" by Dr. F. W. Foerster, a German expatriate; "Can You Farm With Gloves On?" by John Gould; "Stepping Stones to Careers," by Margaret A. Hickey, and "Old Home Week," by Ethel Eaton.

W. W. C.

"HAVE YOU ANY RATION BOOKS?"

. . U-Boat Packs Take Cover

(Continued from Page 3)

U-boats themselves are largely immune in thick concrete shelters. But the supply lines for refitting and refueling them have been seriously dislocated.

And St. Nazaire, in ruins and with the civilian population evacuated, is a grim place today for submarine crews recuperating from the Atlantic ordeal. And bombing of home ports of U-boat men further lowers their morale.

Anglo-American co-operation in shipbuilding, in the utilization of joint naval strength, in the development of sea and air collaboration has from grim necessity donned seven-league boots in the Atlantic.

Britain's Admiralty chief has rightly paid tribute to all concerned in the Atlantic battle—to the navies and air forces of Britain, the United States, Canada, and the Allied governments; to the merchant navies, factory workers, and natural scientists.

If tempted to pick out any groups for special praise, then I would name the officers and men of the little antisubmarine boats and of the merchant ships. They beat the U-boats when they kept ships sailing against heavy odds.

If there is one outstanding Briton in the U-boat battle it is perhaps Admiral Sir Max Horton, Commander in Chief of the western approaches.

Admiral Horton, who, since last November, has filled a counter rôle to Nazi Admiral Dönitz, is a former submarine commander now turned U-boat hunter.

Having achieved success in the Atlantic this summer, more dramatic and sudden than even optimists in the United Nations dared anticipate, Admiral Horton now faces the task of continuing to keep 700 to 800 merchant ships crossing the Atlantic every month.

Fire and Bomb Proof

When bombs were dropping on London, burning historic old buildings along with humble homes in the East End, a piece of wood was going across the Atlantic which is destined to make package history. That wood, sent from Canada, was the result of long months of experiment; it was made into a packing box, containing much-needed food for Englishmen. What was remarkable about that box was that incendiary bombs could do it no harm.

"Fire-impregnated packaging," the people in the industry call it. But that's not all its uses. Bulkheads made of wood, formerly a big fire hazard, are now safe on the new oil tankers because they have been made fire-resistant.

With metals practically nonexistent for civilian use, with tin on the much-priorited list, wood for building is coming back into its own. Remove risk of fire and its greatest building drawback is gone.

Red oak, cherry, sugar maple, yellow pine, chestnut (the core wood of most laminated board in modern furniture), all can go through the same process. They are kiln-dried at a microscopically regulated temperature and then soaked in salts that are fireproofing. Slices of wood placed under the microscope can reveal just how far the chemicals penetrate. Nothing is left to chance.

Drying reveals some curious oddities. For instance, red birch, cherry, and mahogany give out red fumes that dye other wood crimson if placed in juxtaposition. Tannic acid, on the other hand, in chestnut, will darken it. Chemists find that brushing with a neutralizing agent—milk, for example—removes that handicap. Extremes of hot or cold will darken white pine and sugar maple, but properly treated woods are true to color, and one cabinetmaker recently put his supply of 150-year-old white pine through the treated process.

J. K. A.

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. . Philippines

(Continued from Page 7)

monument on Plaza Cervantes, in the heart of the old shipping and wholesale district of the city, and in the shadow of the modern Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation building on the site of his old offices. The Boston firm, Russell & Sturgis, is even more popularly remembered in the Philippines, where a branch of the Russell's, mingled with Spanish, survives, and where Russell's are still traders and shipping agents.

It was the wont of Russell & Sturgis to keep open house, where they met their customers. They stimulated cane culture by advancing crop money to planters, and thus gained the refusal of the sugar. Similar methods increased the exports of Manila hemp. No clipper wished to put to sea with any lesser fiber in its ropes and rigging, an era from which Plymouth Cordage, at Boston, derives. The first Filipinos of an independent fiber in their character grew up in the friendship and employ of Russell & Sturgis.

* * *

They were the first exporters of Philippine rice. They had their clippers call for it at Dagupan, on the Lingayen Gulf, and take it to Macao, for Canton, where ships importing rice were excused the tonnage dues. This brought Filipinos higher prices for their rice and enabled them to grow more of it. The missions, in the rice business themselves, but without ships and trading acumen, complained that Russell & Sturgis made rice dear and scarce. On rice, too, the company advanced funds for the making of the crop. Thus Russell & Sturgis were popular with the Filipinos, less so with the Government. When a squeeze was possible, because State Street clapped shut its purse at a critical juncture, the fine business and confidence built up during a long period by Russell & Sturgis went into British hands.

A decade later, Peele, Hubbell & Company went the same route, in similar circumstances, the pull of our West on New England industry, capital and talent having much to do with it. England had less to develop at home, and was much engrossed in every opportunity abroad. The business leadership at Manila then, in the last 20 years of the nineteenth century, fell from New England to Britain. British companies at Manila that were as old as their New England competitors, some even older, but that had never been so large, got the credit of British banks in the city behind them and bloomed into the commanding positions very quickly.

* * *

Wilbur Wilson, a lawyer, the oldest American in the Philippines today, is the last surviving former American employee of Peele, Hubbell & Company who remained out there after the liquidation. There then grew up a generation of Filipinos who dealt excluisvely with the British, or sometimes also with the Spanish companies. The British, in turn, dealt with us. Now when we wanted Manila hemp, or perhaps Philippine raw sugar, or copra, we bought, not in Manila from the New England companies, but at London. The product went first from the Philippines to England. There we bought pounds sterling with which to pay for it, and it came over the Atlantic to us, at our factories, in other British ships.

We remained the first buyers from Filipinos, but it did not seem so to them—because we bought through the British houses and sent no more ships to Philippine ports. The British got the mercantile profit, the freight, the insurance, and the profit on the bank exchange between our currency and their own, and their own and the Mexican used at Manila. But on the heels of the British were the Germans. The fate of the Philippines lay in the balance between these two European powers. Had we not intervened with Spain in the way that finally brought the Philippines to us, they would have gone either to Germany or to England. This would have meant a contest of arms, and World War I would have opened 16 years earlier than it actually did.

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

MORO CHILDREN IN RECORDO

A Village on the Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands

Ticking to Victory

The nation's watch factories are ticking their way to victory, for all of them are now engaged in vital war production. Zero hours and exacting time schedules which make for the success of military offensives and operations have plaeed watches and clocks in the classification of essential military products. All watches on which work is now started in the United States are destined for government agencies or for the use of the armed forces.

Watch factories are making many types of precision instruments and timing devices for the government and war agencies. among those which can be publicly disclosed are tank clocks, service watches, navigation watches, chronometric tachometers, aircraft compasses, time fuses for shells, jewel bearings. and special timing devices for naval and aviation use. One type of aircraft clock tells the time elapsed on a flight as well as the time of day.

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The difference between barbarism and civilization is the law.—DR. GEORGE N. SHUSTER, President, Hunter College, N. Y.

Rout the Fifth Column

The success of the Battle of Europe depends on the outcome of the Battle of America. We must rout and destroy our Fifth Column at once.—THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION.

Women in Industry

We've learned a lot about women from the war. They're doing a grand job—in some cases much better than some of the men now available.—REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION.

Power of the Big Four

Let us hold fast to the fact that, after victory, stability must depend upon the effective power and intelligence of the big four.—RAYMOND MOLEY.

Learning in Latin America

Many of us who pride ourselves on our universities and our great centers of learning should remember that the universities of Mexico City and Lima, Peru, antedate our first university at Harvard by nearly 100 years.—JOHN B. GLENN, President of the Pan American Trust Company.

An "Underground" Competition

The Danish "underground" press has held a convention in Copenhagen, it is reported from Stockholm. They announce a daily circulation of 120,000 copies. One of the underground papers is running a competition, the winner of which is promised a free trip to London on the first airship going there after the war.—NATIONAL AMERICA DENMARK ASSOCIATION.

The Used Car Problem

Perhaps a million owners have stored their cars for the duration. If only half of these million owners could be "smoked out" much of the problem (shortage of used cars) would be solved.—AUTOMOTIVE NEWS.

Sympathy About the "Famine"

I trust that our troops abroad and the people of occupied Europe, China, and other war zones are properly sympathetic about the "famine" which is said to be encroaching upon the United States. The best way to make them so is to keep the details of this famine more or less confidential and among ourselves, because if word got around that it consists to date largely of walking a couple of blocks farther to a different market to get your pork chops, our troops would bust out laughing, and the families of Europe and China would do the same, if they have enough vitamins left in them to produce a laugh.—JOHN LARDNER in *Newsweek*.

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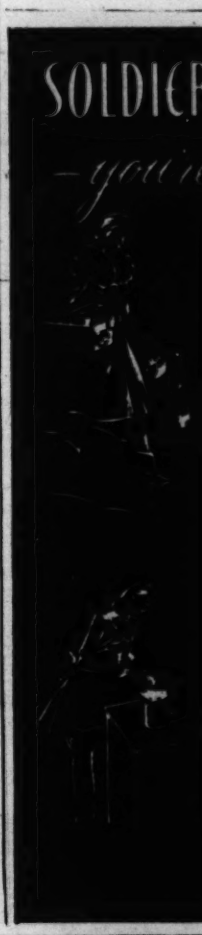

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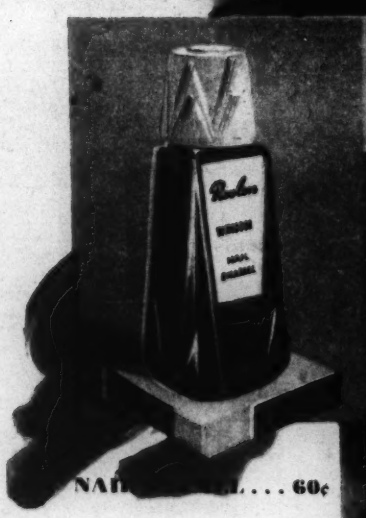

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